The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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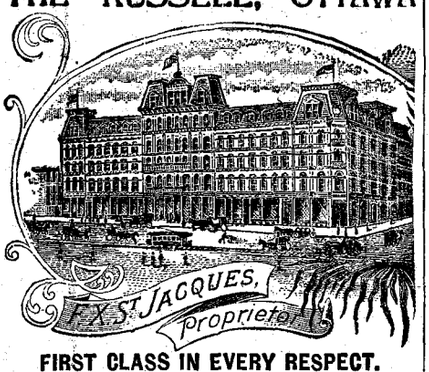

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THE events of last week in China, far from improving the situation, have led the press to the opinion that the powers are confronting a problem of the first magnitude. While the disorder may have been begun by Boxers or "rioters," the newspapers now pretty generally agree that the anti-foreign movement has taken on the proportions of a vast national uprising, in which great numbers of regular troops, armed and drilled in modern fashion, are taking active part. The Chinese troops besieging the foreign forces in Tien-Tsin have shown themselves even superior to the Europeans in the accuracy of their artillery fire, and, on the whole, have gained more successes than the besieged. A portrait of Colonel Liscum, of the Ninth Infantry, reported killed in the fight of July 13, in which his regiment was cut to pieces, appeared in our issue of June 30.

The persistent rumors that nearly 2,000 Americans and Europeans had been massacred in Peking, which were considered at some length in these columns last week, seem to be confirmed more and more fully as additional reports come in. The only mitigating feature of the massacre seems to be the fact that the foreigners fell fighting, and were not put to death by outrageous tortures as early rumors reported. "One thing is certain," says the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "and that is that the white men died at the post of duty and honor, and it is a matter of congratulation in the awful circumstances that the white women and children died at the hands of their loved ones."

The Chinese seem to be showing not only vigor, but method. Beginning their hostilities in Peking, where the European influences that were undoing the empire were centered, and moving next upon Tien-Tsin, which Lord Beresford, in "The Break up of China," calls the "great trading and distributing center of North China and Manchuria," the Chinese are now driving out of Manchuria the Russians, who have been quietly moving into that province for years, and are beginning to attack foreigners at Kiao-Chou, which Germany occupied several years ago as indemnity for the killing of two German missionaries.

GENERAL MA,
The Chinese Commander Besieging Tien-Tsin.

Considerable comment has been aroused by a statement made in the British House of Commons last week by Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of State for War, who stated that 17 guns of position with 11,740 rounds of ammunition, 123 field-guns with 49,400 rounds, and 297 machine-guns with 4,228,400 rounds of ammunition, had been supplied to China since April, 1895, by British firms. A German firm had supplied China with 460,000 Mauser rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition in the same period. It is also well known that China has been employing European officers extensively in late years to drill and train the Chinese troops in European fashion. The Chicago *Journal* says:

"No wonder Admiral Seymour found the way to Peking impassable, and was glad to return to Tien-Tsin with part of his shattered forces. No wonder the smaller European and Japanese army is 'hard pressed' in Tien-Tsin, where the Chinese bombardment shows excellent marksmanship and the management of the forces betrays military skill and discipline of a high order. It will be a matter for congratulation among the govern-

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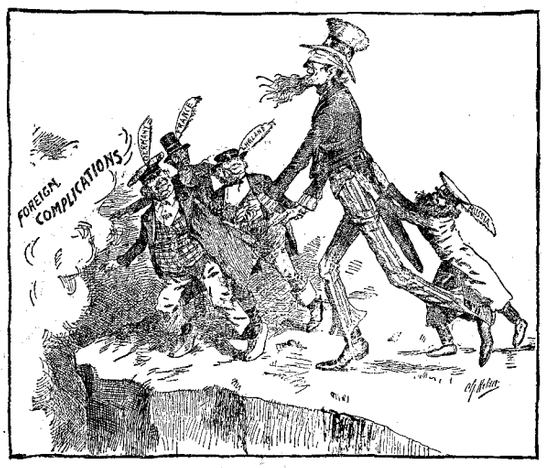
ments of the world if the expectations of Japan for a war of two or three years' duration are not fully realized. Such a war will be one of the bloodiest and costliest in all history. It may drain the resources of the Western nations as they have not been drained since the Napoleonic era. But the nations are in for it. They have put their hands to the plow and they can not look back. Their great hope lies in the conquering power of the concerted action of great nations, accustomed to discipline, against a race in which the study of scientific warfare has long been in disuse."

"One of the most intelligent Chinamen in Chicago," who has a brother in the Chinese navy, is quoted in an Associated Press despatch as saying: "That the bloodiest war known in its history is now brewing in China I have no doubt. The man who is now in charge of the military affairs in the region where the Boxers abound is well versed in the arts of modern warfare. Before this war ends I would not be surprised if 1,000,000 China-



FOOLING THE OLD MAN.
—*The New York Herald.*

men were killed. How many foreigners will meet death I can not conjecture, but the number will be great. Ever since the Chinese learned a lesson from Japan they have been training themselves in the arts of warfare. They have as fine guns as any government, and well-trained men behind them."

The most important development as regards the attitude of the United States toward the situation appeared last week in the publication of the note which our Government has transmitted to the powers defining our position. After declaring that we are still at peace with the Chinese authorities, who are not held to be responsible for the disorders, the two following paragraphs appear—the first announcing our program, and the second enunciating what some papers believe is a virtual extension of the Monroe doctrine to cover China. They are as follows:

"The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers; first, in opening up communication with Peking, and rescuing the American officials, missionaries, and other Americans who are in danger; second, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; third, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests, and fourth, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Says the New York *Press*, speaking of the last paragraph: "Here is notice to all the world that the present troubles in the empire will not be made an excuse for its dismemberment with the consent of the nation which has, save one, the largest commercial interests and by no means the least naval and military power in the Orient." The Washington *Post* says: "In this course lie safety and honor and unsullied national renown. Any other policy will lead to the loss of our own self-respect and will lower the standard of American ideals in the eyes of every lover of liberty and republican institutions throughout the world." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* believes that such a declaration of our intention to maintain the integrity of the empire will do more to allay the anti-foreign feeling than Krupp guns ever can. The Philadelphia *Times*, on the other hand, believes the new policy unwise. It says: "The Monroe doctrine goes to pieces if we undertake to stretch it over China. It is by no means clear that the interests of mankind require the preservation of this Chinese entity. It is quite clear that it is not the duty of the United States to preserve it, and not within the powers of the President and his Cabinet."

The Workingman's Interest in China.—"There comes the announcement from Biddeford, Me., that the trouble in China has completely cut off the Oriental trade of the Pepperell cotton-mills, which in recent years have shipped most of their products to East Asia. Now, what is true of the Pepperell cotton-mills is true of many others in New England and the South, and there are 414 such mills in the Southern States alone, 23 in Maine, 187 in Massachusetts, and 158 in Pennsylvania.

"Our exports of cotton manufactures in 1899 were 108,940,972 yards of colored and 303,063,083 yards of uncolored cotton cloth. Of this amount China alone took 205,357,719 yards of the uncolored and 15,685,923 yards of the colored cloth.

"Our exports of manufactured cottons to China in May, 1899, when there was no disturbance of commercial relations, amount to 13,807,686 yards. The Boxer insurrection became a disturbing element in April last. In May, 1900, our exports of cotton manufactures to China were only 7,761,450 yards.

"These figures show what interest at least 300,000 working people have in the state of affairs in China.

"Our whole annual trade with China amounts to about $50,000,000. It has been the policy of the Republican administration to preserve this trade, and by protecting our treaty rights to increase it. Many cotton-mills have been constructed with machinery especially adapted to the manufacture of the goods which the Chinese desire. If the demand is cut off, the mills will close and the operatives will be thrown out of employment.

"That is why, aside from all questions of maintaining national rights and protecting the lives and property of American citizens, tens of thousands of American workingmen are interested in having our Government do its share to bring back East Asia from utter anarchy."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Why Japan Should Lead the Way.—"That Japan is preeminently the power best fitted to solve the great mystery of Peking is apparent. At the end of 1898 her regular army, on a peace footing, amounted to 120,800 men with the colors, with a first reserve of 115,000 and a second of 75,000. Since then the figures have been increased. Being the power nearest to Peking—Russia, with her unfinished railroads, not excepted—Japan can throw an overwhelming force, with the necessary commissariat, on the road to the Chinese capital more quickly than any Western nation.

"It were better for Japan to take the lead, because Japan is herself thoroughly Oriental and non-Christian, and, consequently, the presence of her army in Peking would arouse far less apprehension among the Chinese themselves. If the Western powers would remain in the background, so far as possible, and let Japan apply whatever force is needed to relieve the present situation, there will be less danger of a general war and more chance of restoring peace and order at an early day. The Japanese understand the Chinese as no Western people can, and they are better able to appreciate their fears of Western domination. Besides, the Japanese are naturally opposed to China being cut up into several Indias, and they can be trusted to act so as to maintain, so far as possible, the integrity of China and to set in motion the forces of reform and regeneration which

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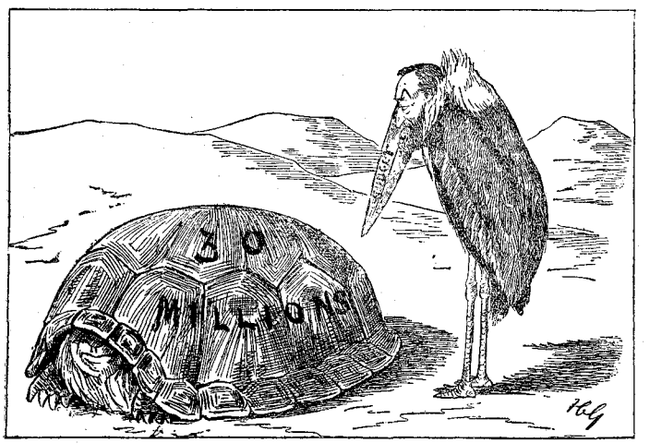
revolutionized their own country and which, if permitted to act, would also in time revolutionize China without destroying its national life."—*The Springfield Republican.*

Russia's Dangerous Designs.—"For a century Russia has been expanding in Europe. She has absorbed Poland and Finland, and is reaching out for Scandinavia. She has matters so arranged that when opportune the Balkan States, Greece, and Turkey will drop in like ripe plums. No man can tell the hour. It may be ten years or it may be a century before this happens, but it is Russia's destiny, which she has pursued relentlessly for more than a century. Russia has gobbled up the larger part of Asia. When she has all of the Continent except Germany, France, and a few smaller states, it is fatuous to imagine that she will be satisfied. It might be good policy, therefore, for the European powers to give Japan a free hand in China. That wonderful little state might compel them to disgorge their plunder; but she would soon become such a menace to Russia as to force a change of the latter's traditional policy and relieve the imminence of Russian designs in Europe."—*The Baltimore American.*

A REVERSE TO BRITISH ARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MUCH surprise has been expressed by the newspapers recently on account of the slow progress of British plans in South Africa and the comparative inaction of the immense army commanded by Lord Roberts. The impression that his task is still far from easy is believed to be confirmed by despatches received July 13, which report renewed fighting around Pretoria and a British reverse at Nitral's Nek. The nek was garrisoned



OOM TORTOISE'S MILLIONS WILL PAY THE WAR INDEMNITY. THE PROBLEM IS HOW TO GET IT.
—*The Westminster Gazette.*

by a squadron of Scots Greys and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment, and the whole force, together with two guns, was captured by the Boers. "Instead of the surrender of all of the remaining Boers being imminent," says the New York *Times*, "it seems that they have been making a concerted attempt to surround or recapture Pretoria, with so much success that in the region which was supposed to be pacified and in which no attack was expected they succeeded in inflicting a serious defeat." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* declares the worst aspect of the British misfortune is "that it shows the war is not yet over"; adding that "England must make up her mind that, however sad and serious the situation may be in China, she must still direct her main attention to the subjugation of the Transvaal." The Boston *Evening Transcript*, however, considers the war practically concluded, maintaining that tho "pride and racial hatred may prolong the guerilla fighting," yet nevertheless "the fate of the Transvaal is sealed, and the seals can not be broken by any force available to the Boers." The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"That simultaneous attacks should have been delivered on the north, the west, the southwest, and the southeast of the capital, by an army that was supposed to be no more than a guerrilla band retreating to the northeast, is an evidence not only of the traditional mobility and recuperative powers of the Boers, and the comprehensive strategy of their youthful commander, but of the numerical strength of the republican army that could make itself felt on the same day over so wide a territory. The British reverses, minor tho they are, are additional testimony to the increasing difficulties which civilized powers will encounter under modern conditions of warfare in overcoming the resistance of even the smallest states, particularly when the latter have been armed by their assailants with civilization's deadly weapons of precision."

POLITICAL ALINEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

AS every national political campaign is decided by the independent voters, the greatest interest centers around any indication that forecasts their vote. Senator Hoar, who has repeatedly denounced the President's expansion policy on the floor of the Senate, announces that he will vote for McKinley because he thinks he can do his duty best "by speaking as a Republican to Republicans; by keeping my right to speak as a counselor and associate of the men who have wrought everything that has been wrought for liberty in this country since the treaty of peace in 1783; and not as the associate or through the instrumentalities of the party or men who have been ranged for sixty years on the side of despotism and oppression, of dishonor and of low wages." On the other hand, E. L. Godkin, another anti-expansionist of national reputation, formerly editor of the New York *Evening Post*, speaks out in the following vigorous fashion in a letter to the New York *Journal*: "I have a deep-seated prejudice against William McKinley and the men who surround him and act with him. This prejudice is so strong that it can only be modified by facts of which I am neither in possession nor can attain. My opinion of them, formed long ago, is that they are the most dangerous set of scoundrels by which any civilized country was ever beset. You may guess, therefore, how I would vote if I were voting, and how difficult it is for me to be judicial-minded concerning either him or his acts. Bryan I look on as a medicine which the country will probably have to take some day, but, like most medicines, is attended with pain and depletion."

Too few of these public individual declarations appear, however, to afford any trustworthy forecast of the result next November; far more interest, in fact, is centered in the attitude of the independent press, which is considered an index, in some degree, to the attitude of their readers. This campaign finds several papers that supported McKinley in 1896 now supporting Bryan, and several that supported Bryan now supporting McKinley. Thus the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which supported McKinley four years ago because of the silver issue, now believes that silver has so few friends, even in the Democratic Party, that it may be disregarded. It goes on to declare: "The all-important thing is, first, to extort a promise of independence for the Filipinos, and, second, to have a man as President who can be trusted to execute the pledge. As a matter of fact, everything in such a matter must finally depend upon the man. The Democrats have offered to make the promise if they get the power; and they have named a man of whose sincerity, honesty, and backbone the American people are to be the judges." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), too, believes that imperialism is the issue of the campaign and that the present Administration is too much inclined toward empire. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.), which opposed Mr. Bryan vigorously four years ago, now supports him, altho not very enthusiastically.

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It says: "If we are not applauding with all our might and main, we are at least making no wry faces and shedding no tears." The Boston *Traveler* (Ind. Rep.) has come out for Bryan because of the attitude of the Democratic platform on trusts and imperialism; and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, hitherto a Gold Democratic journal, says: "The Democratic convention at Kansas City exceeded the hopes of its well-wishers and confounded the expectation of its enemies. All that remains now is to push the campaign vigorously on the three paramount and burning issues of the platform—antagonism to imperialism, to militarism, and to greedy and oppressive trusts—and in this way to make certain the election of the candidates, Bryan and Stevenson, who stand squarely and firmly on these planks." The Boston *Post* (Ind. Dem.) has declared for Bryan in the belief that the silver question, the issue of 1896, "has become purely academic, and has passed out of practical consideration." Another Gold Democratic paper which opposed Bryan four years ago, but now advocates his election, is the Charleston *News and Courier*, which says: "The only weak spot in the platform is the declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but free silver is not an issue in this fight. Bad as it is, however, much as we should regret the triumph of a policy which would cause disturbance in the business and commercial world, we should welcome it with all its actual and imaginary evils rather than the success of the policy of imperialism. If free silver is necessary to the preservation of free government, give us free silver." The Montgomery *Advertiser*, too, announces its allegiance to Bryan, altho for another reason. It says: "*The Advertiser* has opposed Mr. Bryan, but *The Advertiser* is for the South. It has opposed the silver policy of the Democratic platform, but between an obsolete Democratic policy on the currency question, which nobody can now enforce, and a Republican policy on the suffrage question which the South-haters of that party will enforce if they can, we know well how to choose." The Chicago *Chronicle*, a Gold Democratic journal which opposed Bryan in 1896, now says of the Kansas City platform that "every intelligent, just, and generous American can stand on it before all the world"; and the Nashville *American*, a Democratic paper that has advocated the gold standard and expansion, says: "The platform of the Democratic Party, in national convention assembled, has been made, and we accept and stand upon it. The nominee of the Democratic Party for President has been named and we acknowledge him to be the leader. In many respects the platform is not as we would have it. We have had our say and we have advanced our views in unmistakable terms. Some of them are incorporated in the platform sent forth, some are not. But the time for criticism has passed; the time for action has come."

On the other hand, one finds the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind.), which was one of the strongest silver papers of the West four years ago, speaking of the Kansas City platform thus: "Is there anything to the whole hubbub except that the outs want to get in? . . . Take away the appeals to the prejudices, the evil passions and the ignorance of voters, and will some one tell us what would be left of the Democratic platform?" Another strong silver journal which supported Mr. Bryan in 1896 is the Denver *Republican* (Sil. Rep.). It now says: "Colorado Silver Republicans believe in a greater America, and with silver coinage pushed to the rear and the former associate of Grover Cleveland elevated in Towne's place, they will find little to induce them to support the Democracy. . . . A great many honest Silver Republicans, who supported the fusion movement four years ago because they believed there was a chance for free coinage then, will either return to their old party allegiance and vote the straight Republican ticket, or else not vote at all on next election day." Considerable stir has been created by the action of the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* (Dem.), which, while not willing to support McKinley, declares that it will not support Bryan. It says: "It is not so much the platform that is to be feared as the man upon it. Mr. Bryan is essentially a dangerous citizen. He is an honest fanatic. Neither his ability nor his integrity is open to doubt. But he is radical, self-willed, headstrong, imperious, determined to have his way, and determined, if he can not do so, that the procession shall not move at all. His way is not the wise way. He is not a fit man for President. In charge of the craft, he would run it upon the rocks."

The Republican press have rejoiced considerably during the past week over the "bolt" of many other "Democratic" papers from the Bryan ranks. Most of them, however, are Democratic papers that left the party four years ago, and never supported Bryan, so that their opposition to him now does not indicate any change in the political situation. One of these is the St. Paul *Globe* (Ind. Dem.), which says that it "stands to-day where it stood four years ago. It is now, as it was then, opposed to the free coinage idea. . . . There is less, if possible, to justify compromise or condonement now than there was then." Another is the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Ind. Dem.), which declares: "Imperialism, or no imperialism, we can do nothing if Mr. Bryan is to have his way and his free-coinage nonsense receive any further encouragement. We utterly and entirely repudiate the platform and its candidates, and we hope and believe they will be beaten by an overwhelming vote." The New Haven *Register* (Ind. Dem.) also continues the opposition which it began in 1896, and the Nashville *Banner* (Ind. Dem.) again repudiates Mr. Bryan because "the Kansas City platform not only throws the red rag of defiance in the face of sound-money Democrats, but with special purpose and effort disregards the sacred traditions of the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk, and seeks to place reproach upon the Democrats of to-day, who insist that the flag of their country shall be upheld in all the territory over which it rightfully floats." The Chattanooga *Times* (Ind. Dem.), too, remarks that "since 1896 we have had no reason for changing our opinion. What we believe to be dishonest then is not a whit more honest now," a view in regard to silver that is shared by the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which declares that "try as hard as they may, Democrats will not be able to make imperialism the paramount issue in this campaign." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) take a similar view. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) declares that hope for the future of the Democratic Party lies in getting Bryan and silver out of the way. The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) believes that Mr. Bryan's silver program "would bring upon the land a financial, commercial, and industrial catastrophe unparalleled in its history," and declares that it will support McKinley, as does also the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), which says that this is "the surest practical way of rescuing the country from Bryan and his motley, unintelligent, irresponsible gang of political adventurers." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) finds no candidate in the lists to whom it can give its unqualified support. The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) can not accept the free silver plank of the Democratic platform. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that the Democratic Party has a case of "chronic insanity," proved by its nomination of Bryan the second time, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) refers to the Democratic leader as "a menace to his country's welfare." His election, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), "would precipitate a panic, contract the currency by retiring all gold, throw all commerce into chaos, and as a calamity to the country surpass drouth, pestilence, and even invasion by a foreign foe."

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at the ratification meeting in Lincoln last week, did not refer to silver; and Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, said in an interview in Chicago last week that imperialism and trusts "are the important and leading issues. Both must be dealt with and dealt with now.

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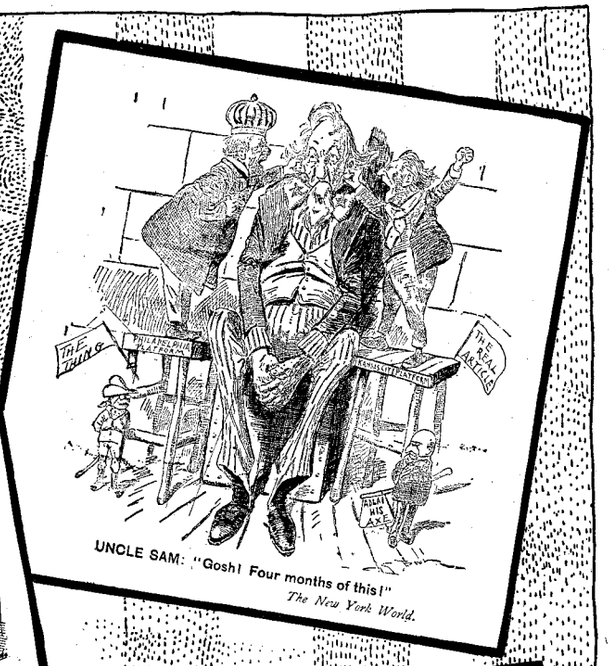
CAMPAIGN CARTOONS

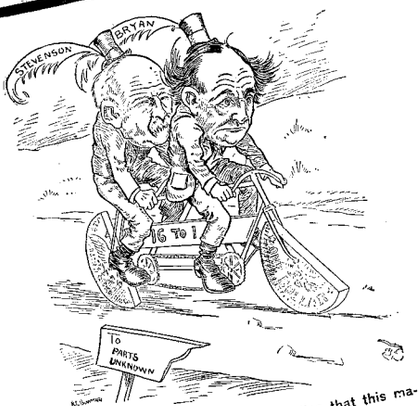
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
The Detroit News.



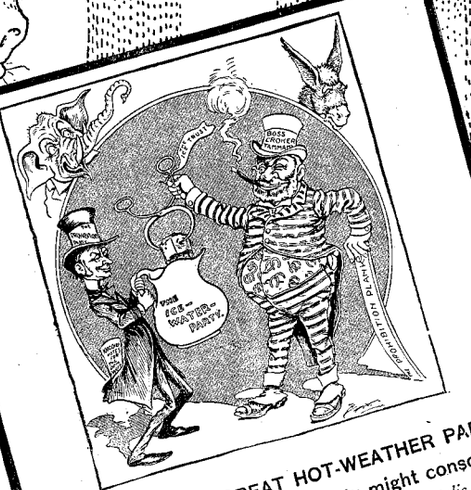
UNCLE SAM: "Gosh! Four months of this!"
The New York World.

Prince Tuan Bryan Forcing the Democratic Dowager Empress to Commit Suicide.
The Detroit Journal.

ADLAI—"Have I Got To Do Things Like That?"
The Chicago Record.



STEVENSON: "Bill, don't you notice that this machine bumps a good deal?"
BRYAN: "Not a bit; it's your imagination."
The Minneapolis Tribune.



IT WOULD BE A GREAT HOT-WEATHER PARTY.
The ice party and the water party might consolidate.
The Minneapolis Journal.

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They will have more influence in affecting the outcome of the election than any other issues. Bimetalism is a question before us, but it may take some time to settle it, while these two issues must be settled at once." President McKinley, however, in his speech of acceptance last week to the committee that notified him of his nomination, laid great emphasis on the currency question, and seemed to consider it a leading issue.

A PLEA FOR CLASS REPRESENTATION IN OUR GOVERNMENT.

THE degeneracy and corruption of modern representative government are attributed in large measure by Prof. John R. Commons to the fact that our representatives to-day, instead of being specialists, claim to represent "the whole people." "When all classes of voters," says Professor Commons (writing in *The Independent*)—"capitalists and laborers, Catholics and Protestants, educated and ignorant, natives and foreigners, whites and blacks—are thrown into one district or ward and are commanded to elect one man who shall represent all, plainly they can elect only a colorless candidate who represents none." What is needed, according to Professor Commons, is representation according to interests, and he claims that this basis of representation is sustained by historical, as well as by logical, reasons. The historical argument he presents as follows:

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS,
Of the Bureau of Economic Research.

"To get back to the first principles of representative government, we need to inquire into the social conditions out of which it originated. These conditions were found in the free cities of the Middle Ages. The free cities were at first private business corporations of merchants, peddlers, and hucksters chartered by the king in order that they might manage their private affairs and might travel over the king's highways free from interference of the feudal lords. This corporation of merchants elected a president whom they called their maire. After a while, in one way and another, the different trades of handworkers, such as weavers, armor-makers, shoemakers, and so on, also organized their own corporations, and elected their own presidents, whom they called ealdormen. These aldermen met together as a kind of trades assembly or central labor union, or board of walking delegates, and finally demanded and secured a veto on the mayor. In this way the city became a representative government in which the merchants were represented by their president the mayor, and the labor unions by their several presidents, the board of aldermen. Each had a veto on the other, and therefore the consent of each was necessary to enact laws and ordinances."

Under these conditions, "neither the mayor nor the aldermen were elected by universal suffrage," but instead, "each was elected by the members of his own corporation or trade-union." Moreover, each represented frankly and openly his own organized interest. Professor Commons believes that some such system as this would prove much more efficient than the system of representative government in force to-day. While the medieval plan could not be adopted in its entirety, yet many of its best features might be incorporated in our government. He says:

"Representation of interests can not be merely representation of *organized* interests—it must also include the unorganized. . . . The unorganized voters should be permitted, not to defeat the candidates of the organized interests, and so to force compromise candidates upon the voters, as at present, but to elect also their own representatives, or to add their weight to the representation of one interest or another as they choose. This end can be reached by what the late Dorman B. Eaton described as 'free nomination' and 'free voting.' Free nomination is simply nomination by petition. Free voting is simply the provision that a minority shall have representation proportionate to its numbers."

As imperfect examples of the principle for which he contends, Professor Commons mentions the merchants' associations, the chambers of commerce, and trades assemblies of American cities, all of which have become influential factors in government. In Boston, the "advisory committee" appointed by Mayor Quincy, representing the Board of Trade, the Real Estate Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Clearing House Association, and the Northeastern Shoe and Leather Association, has become such an important body "that its recommendations are usually enacted at once into law by the unrepresentative boards of aldermen and councilmen."

Under the plan proposed by Professor Commons, every interest would elect its own spokesman. He says:

"The negroes would then elect Booker T. Washington; the bankers would elect Lyman J. Gage and J. Pierpont Morgan; the trusts would elect S. C. T. Dodd and J. B. Dill; the railroads would elect Depew; the express companies Platt; the trades-unions would elect Samuel Gompers and P. M. Arthur; the clergy would elect Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. Parkhurst; the universities would elect Seth Low and President Eliot. These were the types of men with whom representative government originated. They are to-day representative men in the true meaning of the word. As long as representative government enlisted such men it was brilliantly successful. But scarcely one of these men could to-day be elected by popular suffrage and majority vote in those limited wards or districts where they happen to sleep. Their admirers are scattered through the city and the State."

Professor Commons draws the distinction between "representation of interests" and "government by special interests." "Where all interests are fairly represented by their leaders," he declares, "there is no one interest which can dominate the others." He concludes:

"Let all substantial interests have an equal voice with the party organization, and then representative government will take the place of boss government. The welfare of society as a whole will be cared for, because every interest in society will have weight in the legislature according to its social importance. And the legislature itself will be a notable body composed of the acknowledged leaders of men, instead of the partizan tools of special interests."

Child-Labor in the South.—In our issue for November 25, of last year, it will be remembered, appeared some figures to show that child labor in the United States is rapidly decreasing. The following note and comment, however, from the Philadelphia *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, would make it appear that something remains to be desired. Under the caption, "A Disgrace to Humanity," *The Bulletin* says:

"The Rev. J. Mont. Travis, a Presbyterian clergyman who is personally known to us as a man of high character, writes a letter to the Johnstown (Pa.) *Tribune* from Concord, N. C., which should attract the attention of those people in our country who are giving so much of their time and means to the amelioration of the condition of the people of other countries. Mr. Travis says:

"'Cotton-mills are now being built and operated all over the

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great cotton belt of the South by Northern capital, and, with the employment of cheap labor, are driving the manufacturers of New England out of business. Machinery is being taken from many of the mills of Massachusetts and sold in North and South Carolina.

"'If better labor laws are not enacted in these Southern States this supposed great blessing will soon prove their greatest curse. No negro labor is employed in the cotton-mills. A larger part of the work is done by children, and, as there is no restriction on child labor in the South and attendance upon the schools is not compulsory, thousands of children are being put into the mills without any education, with the certain result that the already great percentage of illiteracy among the whites is being rapidly increased and the race rapidly degenerating both mentally and physically.

"'I could not learn the wages paid to adults, but *I saw children eight and nine years of age working from six o'clock in the evening until six o'clock in the morning for ten cents a night.* One of the mills which I visited at Concord has increased its capacity threefold in thirteen years, and at the same time has paid regularly ten per cent. dividends. There are some fifteen mills in Charlotte and half as many in Concord, and I was told they are all doing as well.'

"'Doing as well!' Making money fast with child labor paid 'ten cents *a night!*' Is it not high time that some missionary work of a practical kind were done in North Carolina and other States as well as in far-away countries?"

AN IDEA OF CHINA'S MILLIONS.

A COMPARISON between the population of the Chinese provinces and the population of equal areas in the United States, which has been going the rounds of the press recently, gives a vivid idea of how dense the population is in that country where the soil yields four crops every year. In the closest comparison, that between Kweichow and the States of Virginia and West Virginia, it will be seen that the disparity is more than 3 to 1, while in the case of Kwantung and Kansas the ratio rises as high as 21 to 1. One thinks of New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and other States as thickly settled until a comparison with China makes them appear rural. Here are the figures:

	Area (square miles).	*Population.*
Hupeh	70,450	33,365,005
Ohio and Indiana	76,670	5,864,720
Honan	65,104	22,115,827
Missouri	68,735	2,679,184
Chehkiang	39,150	11,588,692
Kentucky	40,000	1,858,635
Kiangsi	72,176	24,534,118
Kentucky and Tennessee	81,750	3,626,252
Kweichow	64,554	7,669,181
Virginia and West Virginia	64,770	2,418,774
Yunnan	107,969	11,721,576
Michigan and Wisconsin	111,880	3,780,769
Fuhkien	38,480	23,000,000
Ohio	40,760	3,672,316
Chihli	58,949	17,937,000
Georgia	50,980	1,837,358
Shantung	65,104	36,248,000
New England	62,000	4,700,945
Shansi	56,268	12,211,453
Illinois	56,000	3,826,851
Shensi	67,400	8,432,193
Nebraska	76,840	1,058,910
Kansuh	125,450	9,285,377
California	155,980	1,208,130
Szechuan	166,800	67,712,897
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky	173,430	11,350,209
Ngan Hwuy	48,461	20,596,288
New York	47,620	5,997,853
Kiangsu	44,500	20,905,171
Pennsylvania	44,985	5,258,014
Kwantung	79,456	29,706,240
Kansas	81,700	1,427,096
Kwangsi	78,250	5,151,327
Minnesota	79,205	1,301,826
Chingkiang	43,000	6,000,000
Louisiana	45,000	1,110,569

The population of the United States as a whole is about 20 persons per square mile. The population of the Chinese empire is about 300 per square mile.

FEWEST FAILURES IN EIGHTEEN YEARS.

IN spite of the falling prices of iron and some other important commodities, and the fears expressed in some quarters that business conditions are taking a turn for the worse, statistics collected by *Bradstreet's* show that business failures for the first half of thisyear make the smallest showing that has appeared since 1882. Says *Bradstreet's:*

"Despite the quieting down of general business there has been little appreciable increase in business mortality, and the number of failures reported for the first six months of the calendar year 1900 is the smallest noted for eighteen years past. Compared with a year ago the falling-off in number is 3.3 per cent, while compared with 1898 the decrease is 25 per cent., and even larger decreases are noted when comparisons are made with the first half of the years 1897 and 1896. This year, in fact, for the first time in eighteen years, the six months' failures have fallen below 5,000 in number.

"Statistics of business failures in the United States for six months of the calendar years 1879 to 1900, inclusive, are as follows:

	Number failures.	*Estimated assets.*	*Total liabilities.*	*Per cent. of assets to liabilities.*
1900	4,880	$27,475,514	$60,064,208	45.7
1899	5,049	22,890,645	50,304,253	45.5
1898	6,429	36,606,918	72,120,341	50.
1897	7,024	53,611,782	93,656,495	57.
1896	7,602	60,495,568	105,535,936	57.
1895	6,597	44,153,644	79,707,861	55.
1894	6,528	44,970,825	82,555,339	54.
1893	6,239	105,371,813	170,860,222	61.
1892	5,351	28,935,106	56,535,521	51.
1891	6,037	48,206,896	92,370,282	53.
1890	5,466	30,025,116	62,867,962	48.
1889	5,918	32,803,940	67,411,711	48.
1888	5,254	34,834,746	64,987,622	53.
1887	5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48.
1886	5,461	25,509,317	53,241,432	48.
1885	6,106	32,955,405	68,570,505	48.
1884	5,444	70,730,078	124,104,357	56.
1883	5,296	39,887,202	73,594,205	54.
1882	3,649	27,329,765	52,883,289	53.
1881	3,256	19,783,523	39,533,705	50.
1880	2,399	14,727,907	31,837,303	46.
1879	3,810	29,690,478	60,508,756	49.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TEDDY.

Teddy, Teddy,
Are you ready
For the hep! hep! hep!
Will you keep the soldiers steady
As they step, step, step!
Will you tell 'em what the war
In the Philippines was for?
Make the campaign cannon roar
In the morning!

Teddy, Teddy,
Are you ready?
Tell the captains all to shout!
Keep the campaign barrel steady
As the soldiers face about.
Tell 'em how you rode it rough
O'er the Spanish wild and tough;
Give 'em Spanish war enough
In the morning!

Teddy, Teddy,
Answer "Ready!"
We're depending on you strong;
You must keep the old ship steady
As the billows roll along;
'Spite of license and of law,
Give 'em beef and bullets raw;
You're the card that's goin' to draw
In the morning!

—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE powers seem determined to go into the China decorating business.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

CHINA is going to have a lively time in the damage courts when it's all over.—*The Detroit News.*

WAR has drained this country of its mules. But the general tendency to kick has not materially decreased.—*The New York World.*

IN politics, odd as it may seem, running on a plank is less calculated to take away the breath than simply walking it.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

"IT must be conceded that modern warfare is far less inhuman than the fights our ancestors used to have." "Yes," answered Oom Paul; "I don't

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believe the proudest warriors of Greece or Rome ever enjoyed the luxury of retreating in a private car."—*The Washington Star.*

NEVER MEANT ANYTHING BY IT.—Altho we have someimes massacred Chinese ourselves, we have always done it as a joke.—*The Detroit News.*

IF any other nation has any sort of a grievance against anybody, now is the time to make known the fact. A war or two more doesn't matter.—*The Baltimore American.*

OOM PAUL is no doubt regretting that these matters of absorbing interest to Europeans in China could not have occurred a few months earlier.—*The Washington Star.*

THERE seems to be no limit to the possibilities of American trade. A New York firm is shipping lamps to Bagdad, where Aladdin once flourished.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"THERE are grave reasons," said Mr. Hill, "why I can not accept a nomination for Vice-President." Having just emerged from his grave, he did not feel like being thrust back into it.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following alphabetical key to names connected with the Chinese trouble is adapted from an article in a recent number of the London *Daily Mail*, with some corrections and additions, and with the pronunciation of the Chinese and other foreign names:

Alexejeff (g-lex-ê'yef).—Russian vice Admiral on the far Eastern station.

Bendemann (ben'dę-mgn). — Rear Admiral, commanding the German squadron in the far East.

Boxers.—The Boxers, or the "I-Ho-Chuan"—"I" meaning righteous, "Ho" uniting, and "Chuan" defending with the fist—are one of China's many secret societies. They originated in Shantung from the native hostility to the Germans, and spread all over North China. They are bitterly anti-foreign and anti-Christian, and the indorsement of their views by the Chinese Government has led to the present intervention of the powers. According to Prince Tuan's recent explanatory imperial decree sent to the viceroys, the name of the society relates to "their habit of boxing and fencing, at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites."

Bruce (Rear Admiral John Andrew Thomas).—Second in command of the British squadron.

Chaffee, Adna R. (chaf-f).—Brigadier-General of Volunteers, commanding United States forces in China.

Chang-Chi-Tung (chāng"-chî"-tūng'). Viceroy at Hankow. A man of great influence among the Chinese; he has always been an advocate of China for the Chinese and has tried to introduce foreign methods with Chinese administration and Chinese capital, with most disastrous results. Chang-Chi-Tung is at present out of favor with the Empress.

Chang-Yi (chāng"-yî'), the Director of Mines for the province of Chihli and Assistant Director of Northern Railways, a man of great wealth, is rising into prominence. He is a favorite of the Dowager Empress as well as of the Emperor and of Yung-Lu. He is progressive and in constant touch with foreigners, but very cautious; he is likely to rise to higher positions.

Chao-Shu-Chio (chā'ō-shū-chî-ā'ō), a Chinese, is a recent addition to the cabinet. He is a Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau, and is a strong conservative, anti-foreign, anti-progress, anti-everything but himself, and exerts a very bad influence.

Chifu (chî-fū').—One of the treaty ports, the only open port between the mouths of Yang-tse and Peiho. It has the most suitable climate for Europeans of any of the Chinese ports, and is visited as a sanatorium by persons from the southern ports. It is close to Wei-hai-Wei, on the northern extremity of the Shantung peninsula.

Chekiang (chĕ"kî-āng'), Central Sea.—Province containing Sanmun, Italy's coveted base.

Chihli (chî"lî').—Northernmost province, containing Peking.

Ching, a Manchu, Lord Chamberlain of the Court and Commander of the Peking field force. Member of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Cologan (co-lo-gān').—Spanish Minister to China, the "doyen" of the corps.

Conger (cŏn'gęr), Edwin H., United States Minister to China.

Corvejolles (cŏrv-zhol).—Rear-admiral commanding the French squadron in the far East.

Fu (fū).—A prefecture.

Fuchshima (fū-shî'mg).—General commanding the Japanese force.

Fukien (fū-kî-en').—Province southeast, opposite Formosa.

Futai (fū-tai').—The governor of a province.

Giers, Michael de (gîrs).—Russian Minister to China. Son of the late Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Haikwan (hai'kwān).—Chinese Maritime Customs.

Hart (Sir Robert), Inspector General of Chinese customs. Until the late troubles he has been very popular in China.

Kang-yi (kāng-yî'), a Manchu, the President of the Board of War and a Cabinet Minister, is a strong Conservative and very anti-foreign; he is influential, and is a bad adviser to the Empress.

Kempff (Rear-Admiral), second in command of the American forces.

Ketteler (Baron von), German Minister to China, lately assassinated.

Kiang-Tsu (kî-āng"-tsū').—Northern sea province, containing Shanghai.

Kwang-Su (kwāng"-sū'), the present Emperor, and son of Prince Chun, now dead, who was younger brother of the late Emperor, Hsien-Fung (hsî-en'-fūng'), the Dowager Empress's husband. Kwang-Su has no issue.

Kwantung (kwān-tūng').—Southern province containing Canton.

Li (lî), the senior member of the Cabinet, a Manchu, is an hereditary prince, belonging to a distant branch of the imperial family; he takes no part in foreign affairs, but is much trusted in imperial family matters.

Li, a Chinese mile, equals one third of an English mile.

Li-Hung-Chang (lî-hūng-chāng), Acting Viceroy at Canton, who is well known in Europe, where he has acted as both envoy and minister. Now very old. He has often been in disgrace, but is a trusted friend of the Dowager Empress.

Likin (lî-kîn'), an inland tax, imposed on foreign goods in transit.

Liu-Kunyi (lî"ū-kūn'yî), Viceroy at Nanking. He is a trusted ally of the Dowager Empress, but getting old.

Ma (mā).—General commanding Chinese forces at Tien-Tsin.

MacDonald (Sir Claude), British Minister to China. Sometimes erroneously referred to as "Ambassador." There are no foreign representatives of this rank in China.

Niu-Chwang (nîū-chwāng').—A flourishing port which has a British concession, the chief seaport of Manchuria, and 190 miles north of Port Arthur. The Russians have laid out a new town three miles above Niu-Chwang for the terminus of their new railway.

Nishu (nî'shū).—(Baron) Japanese Minister to China.

Nganhwei (ngān"hwê'î).—Inland province.

Pei-Ho (pêî-hō') (North River), rises beyond the great wall, and flowing past Peking and Tien-Tsin, debouches into the Gulf of Liao-Tung (lî-ā'ō-tūng), the last eight miles of its course being through mud flats. At its mouth are the Taku forts.

Peking (pî-king"), the northern capital of China since 1260, a very old, evil-smelling town, standing in the middle of an extensive plain twelve miles north of Tung-Chow on the Pei-Ho, and 160 miles from the sea. It is surrounded by walls 50 feet high and 60 feet wide, and is entered through strong gates, all of which are closed at night. Here is the palace and here are the legations. The populace is anti-foreign with an intensity which is barely conceivable. The estimated population is 1,300,000.

Pichon (pî-shoń).—French Minister to China.

Port Arthur, now the Russian naval base in the far East. It was leased to Russia in 1898, with the adjacent seas and territory to the north, the whole forming the province of Kwang-Tung (kwāng"-tūng). Port Arthur is reserved as a naval port for Russian and Chinese war-ships, and closed to other nations. By Russian efforts it has become a very powerful and important base.

Pu-Chun (pū"-chūn'), the present Emperor's heir, nominated by the Dowager Empress. He is the grandson of the brother of the late Emperor Hsien-Fung and Prince Chun, and first cousin once removed to the present Emperor.

Raggi, Marquis (rā'-jî).—Italian Minister to China.

Remey (rî'mi).—Rear-Admiral commanding the American naval forces in the Far East.

Schwartenstein (Dr. von Mumm von) (fun mum fun skwgrts'ên-stain).—The newly appointed German Minister to China.

Shanghai (shāng hai' or shang"-hai), the largest and most important of the Chinese treaty ports. It is situated 12 miles from the mouth of a branch of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in the Province of Kiang-Tsu. The population is nearly 4,000,000, including over 3,000 foreigners. It was declared a treaty port open to the world in 1842. The British Government established the Supreme Consular Court and Court of Appeal for all China and Japan at Shanghai.

Shan-Tung (shān"tūng').—Province bordering the Gulf of Pe-chi-li (pê-chi'-lî) to the south. Contains Kiao-chou (kî-ā"-ō-chau') and Wei-hai-Wei (wê'î-hai-wê'î).

Sheng, Administrator of Telegraphs and of Railways, the head of the Imperial Bank of China, and of the China Merchants' Steamship Company. A most influential man, and in constant relations with foreigners.

Squeeze.—General term of extortion; the secret commission which every Chinaman makes on any transaction with a foreigner.

Sze-Chuen (tsê"-chū'en).—Province bordering Tibet.

Tael (têl).—A Chinese coin of two denominations. According to the latest quotations received at the Chinese Consulate in New York, the "Shanghai tael" equals $0.66 and the "Ku-ping tael" equals $0.72; while the "dragon dollar," another coin, equals $0.50.

Taku (tā'kū).—Forts situated at the mouth of the Pei-ho, consisting of three main forts, the North, South, and New. At the time when they were captured by the allied forces of England and France in 1860 they mounted about 300 guns. Behind the forts there extends for twenty miles inland an intricate system of moats. Defended by modern artillery and skilful artillerists, they would be practically impregnable. They were taken by the allied forces on June 17.

Tien-Tsin (tî-en'-tsîn").—One of the treaty ports, is on the Pei-ho, and seventy miles from Peking.

Tsung-li-Yamen (tsūng-lî-yā'-men).—They serve the Chinese Government as Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Until the war of 1860 all foreigners were treated as belonging to dependent or tributary nations, and on this basis all foreign affairs had been conducted by a special department of the Board of Ceremonies. The war, however, showed that the nations of the West could not be treated as tributary tribes, and to meet the emergency, Prince Kung invented the Tsung-lî-Yamen as the most suitable method of dealing with foreign Ministers.

Tuan (tū'ān), the father of Pu-Chun (pū"-chūn'), who is the heir-apparent and first cousin of Kwang-Su, the Emperor. He is now leading the ultra-anti-foreign movement at the palace.

Tsze-Hsi An (tsê"-hsî"-ān'), the Dowager Empress, now sixty-five years old, widow of the Emperor. Hsien-Fung (hsî-en"-fūng'), who died in 1861. No blood relation to the present Emperor, who is the son of Hsien-Fungs's brother, the late Prince Chun.

Wang-Wen-Shao (wāng"-wen"shā'o).—President of the Board of Revenue, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and a Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau. He is the most liberal member of the Cabinet, and the least anti-foreign.

Wu Ting Fang (wū"ting"fāng').—Chinese Minister at Washington.

Yamen (yā'men).—An official residence.

Yu-lu (yū'-lū).—The Viceroy of Chihli, a timid man, but by no means anti-foreign. He has influence at court.

Yung-Lu (yūng"-lū').—A Manchu, the Commander in Chief of the Northern armies, and probably the most influential man in China. He has great power, and is a favorite of the Empress Dowager. He is somewhat progressive, and inclined to lead the Empress into the paths of Western progress, and is also a member of the Cabinet.

Yunnan (yūn'ān).—Most westerly province.

ą (as in sofa), g (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ā (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), î (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), Ĭ=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ń (bon) F., ŋ (ink); o (obey), ō (no), ŏ (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ü (düne) Ger., ŭ (up), ū (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PRESENT EBB-TIDE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FEW even of the most enthusiastic believers in the literary tendencies of the day—who see in the present era the commencement of a new artistic, literary, social, and political millennium—dispute that in actual literary accomplishment the latter years of the century indicate a lull in the tide. Indeed, Mr. Edward Dicey, the English author and journalist, who writes in a recent number of *Literature* (London), holds that the first half of the Victorian era—from 1837 to 1870—was vastly superior in the quality of its literary output to the second half—from 1870 to the present day. He writes:

"In order to establish my contention, it will, I think, be sufficient to recall the names of the writers who were in their prime in the first of the above-named periods. The leading literary celebrities of the first period may be cited as follows: In history we could boast of Macaulay, Carlyle, Hallam, Froude, and Grote. In records of travel and adventure we could name Burton, Baker, Kinglake, and Borrow. In poetry we had Tennyson, the Brownings, Swinburne, Rossetti, and Matthew Arnold. In fiction we could claim Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Anthony Trollope, Charles Lever, Wilkie Collins, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Captain Marryat, and a host of minor writers who, if they had lived at the present day, would, I think, have been reckoned among the *Dii majores*, not the *Dii minores*, of the world of letters.

"Against the above record what has the second period to show? In history Dr. Creighton, Dr. S. R. Gardiner, Dr. Stubbs, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Justin McCarthy. In travel and adventure no name of first-class eminence occurs to my memory. In poetry Mr. Alfred Austin, Sir Lewis Morris, and Mr. Watson. In fiction, Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Meredith, the late Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Norris, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. Hardy, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Miss Corelli, Mr. Hichens, and Mr. George Moore. As the major portion of these writers are friends or acquaintances of my own, I say nothing as to my appreciation of their respective claims to literary repute. All I contend is that taken collectively the writers of the 1870 to 1900 epoch can not be considered the equals of their predecessors from 1840 to 1870. It may be noted that in this list I have omitted the name of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The omission is not due to any lack of repect for his literary genius, but to a doubt whether he can be properly classed in this category of our latter-day authors, whether he ought not rather to be regarded as the pioneer of a new era of English literature."

Neither does Mr. Dicey think that literature has the same kind of hold on the English public as in the earlier period, altho more books are now brought out and the reading public has enormously increased. He writes:

"I am old enough to remember the intense interest which was felt at the time when the novels of Dickens and Thackeray appeared in monthly numbers. Indeed, my earliest literary recollection is of being allowed as a little child to sit up beyond my usual hour on the days when the monthly instalments of the 'Old Curiosity Shop' were read out in the then remote country village where my childhood was passed. I doubt greatly whether at the present day the appearance of any work of fiction by our most popular novelists excites anything like the amount of attention which my generation entertained for the masterpieces of their time. But on this point I speak with comparatively little confidence, as each generation has its own standard of merit, a standard which rarely commends itself to the judgment of its forerunners.

"If I were asked to assign any reason for the decline in literary talent displayed, as I contend, during the last thirty years, I should find it very difficult to answer the question. I think the great extension of the reading public, owing to board schools and the cheap press, has done something to augment the quantity and lower the quality of our current literature. I think too, that the enormous increase of periodicals and the high prices paid for contributions have tended to divert to ephemeral productions talent that might otherwise have been employed in labor less lucrative but more enduring. Still, the main cause of the decline, if decline there is, is best explained by the saying, *Poeta nascitur, non fit.* In literature, as in all other human affairs, fertile periods are succeeded by periods comparatively sterile, to be followed in their turn by periods of abundance. . . . I have such faith in the future of our English race—a faith strenghened by the experience of the last few months—that I should be the last person to assume as my 'personal view' the theory that the world of English letters has passed its prime or has entered upon a period of permanent decay. Sooner or later the ebb is bound to be succeeded by the flood. There were long and comparatively blank periods between the eras of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, of Swift and Sterne and Fielding, of Byron and Scott and Shelley, and of Dickens and Thackeray. I can not even entertain the supposition that our English language—the simplest, noblest, and richest, as I hold, that the world has ever known since the days of ancient Greece—a language destined to become the leading mother tongue of the civilized globe, will find in the future any dearth of writers to carry on the high achievements of English letters. We may be—I myself think we are—for the moment in slack waters. All we have to do is to wait confidently for the turning of the tide."

M. ANATOLE FRANCE: A LITERARY NIHILIST.

IT has often been observed that France, suffering periodically from that prevalent epidemic, decrepitude of faith, has always been able to find at hand a ready remedy, whether it be optimism or pessimism, positivism or negation. The latest and most approved remedy in the French pharmacopœia is literary nihilism, and its chief exponent is M. Anatole France. A writer in *The Cornhill Magazine* (June) says of him:

M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

"Of his many critics (and they are all enthusiasts), one has written, 'Il est l'extrême fleur du génie latin' ['He is the highest flower of the Latin genius']. Among English writers it is difficult to name any whom he resembles with any degree of distinctness. Generically speaking, as a master of irony and a humorist of Cervantic descent, he has not a little in common with Fielding and with Disraeli, but in subtlety he suggests a much closer resemblance to Mr. Meredith, while in sentiment he is a good deal nearer than either to Dickens. As a practitioner of fiction he takes perhaps a greater license than any of the masters named, for he is less a novelist than a thinker in novelistic form. As regards style, it is still more difficult for us to match him; but by combining some of the features of Chesterfield, of Sterne, and of Matthew Arnold, we may get some idea of the pellucid clearness, the happy glint of fancy, and the felicity in phrase that go to make up a style *absolutely free from any straining after effect.* With all great artists it is the same, their talent seems to ignore labor. Yet the best writers have worked their hardest (like Cowper) to attain this sovereign appearance of ease. Few have perhaps got nearer perfection in the attempt than the author of 'Columba' (the 'Premier Prose' of Victor Hugo's anagram), between whom and the writer of

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'Pierre Nozière' we should like well enough, if we dared, to suggest a comparison. . . . . .

"The writer with whom Anatole France has the most striking affinity is not one of those that we have named, and not Heine, but Lucian, that strange contemporary of Marcus Aurelius, whose playful satire has still so much that is of modern application about it. In his fondness for the dialog form, in his calm abstention from needless explanations, in his admirable blending of comedy and philosophy, and in the delightful waywardness of his narrative, by which the tedious portions of the tale proposed seem as if by magic evaded, M. France is continually suggestive of Lucian; and in his 'Histoire Contemporaine' he has erected for himself a much better claim to the title of 'Lucian Redivivus' than even Raspe can be said to have done by his immortal fantasia in the key of the 'Vera Historia' (to wit, 'Baron Munchausen'). . . . . .

"The inclination of the author to irony is qualified by a feeling of profound compassion for human wretchedness. Against the skeptic's tendency to coldness and dryness, which seemed to be gaining so terribly upon Flaubert's work in his later years, M. France is happily preserved by a delicate imagination and a very profound sensibility. Skepticism has never gained over his heart. He enjoys feeling even more than apprehending. 'Truths discovered by the intelligence remain sterile. The heart alone is capable of fertilizing its dreams.' So he upholds sentiment against reflection, and he dwells with a constant delight upon the vanity of intelligence, the inutility of science, the incurable conceit of human reason. Ignorance, he says, is a necessary condition not merely of happiness, but of existence. It is one of our delusions to suppose that scientific truth differs essentially from vulgar error; is it not indeed a complete mistake to endeavor to learn so much, when we shall never really know anything?"

This philosophical and literary nihilism is reflected in many of the portraits of students and ecclesiastics whom M. France depicts. In the finely wrought portrait of M. Pigonneau, the bigoted self-absorption of the typical specialist is drawn with exquisite raillery. He puts the following soliloquy into Pigonneau's mouth:

"'I have consecrated my entire life, as is well known, to the study of Egyptian archeology, nor have my labors been sterile. I can say, without self-flattery, that my "Memoir upon the Handle of an Egyptian Mirror in the Louvre Museum" may still be consulted with advantage, tho it was one of my earliest productions. . . . Encouraged by the flattering reception accorded to my studies by colleagues at the Institut, I was tempted for a moment to embark upon a work of a very much wider scope—no less than a broad survey of the weights and measures in use at Alexandria under the reign of Ptolemy Auletes (80–52 B.C.). But I recognized very soon that a subject so general and so vast is not in any way adapted for treatment by a genuine man of science, and that serious scholarship could undertake it only at the risk of finding itself compromised amid all kinds of adventures. I felt that in considering several subjects at one and the same time I was abandoning the fundamental principle of an archeologist. If to-day I confess my error, if I avow the inconceivable enthusiasm which launched me upon a project so extravagant, I do it in the interest of the young student, who will learn from my example to subdue his imagination. It is likely to be his most cruel enemy; for the scholar who has not succeeded in stifling the imagination within him is forever lost to science. I shudder still when I think of the chasms over which I was dangled by my adventurous spirit in this (happily) transitory ardor for general ideas. I was within an ace of what is called History! What an abysm! I was upon the point of falling into Art. For History is really no more, or at best only a specious and false science. Is it not a matter of common knowledge to-day that the historian has preceded the archeologist, just as the astrologer has preceded the astronomer, the alchemist the chemist—nay, as the ape has preceded the man? But thank heaven! I got off with a fright.'

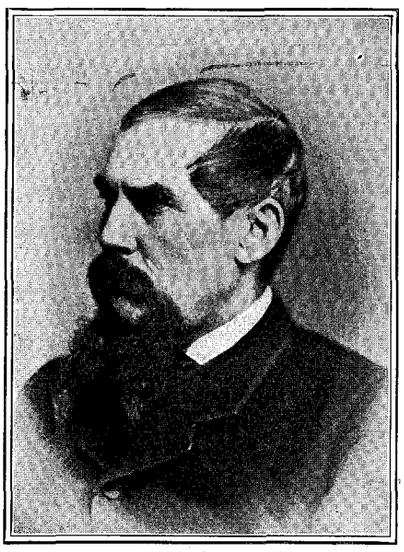
"Another stage in the evolution of the erudite mind as conceived by Anatole France is marked by the character of M. Jérôme Coignard, a theological student of the greatest punctilio in regard to all matters of ritualistic tradition and doctrinal accuracy, but a thoroughgoing sensualist and a libertine, not only in action, but also in his whole philosophy of life. For an example of his ethical doctrine as applied to the subject of feminine pride, we may refer the reader to the story of St. Mary the Egyptian, as interpreted by Coignard to his scholar, Jacques Tournebreche, in 'La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pédauque.' . . . . . .

"Full of these racy, semi-blasphemous tirades, we have in Coignard a rich type of the clerical mendicant of a former age, in whom familiarity with theological mysteries had bred a well-nigh atheistical contempt for sacred subjects and inspired texts. Peace upon earth, it is Coignard's conclusion, can only be attained by mutual contempt between man and man. 'If men only despised themselves and each other sincerely, they would no longer do evil, and would live together in an amiable tranquillity. All the evils of polite society are derived from the fact that the citizens thereof think too highly of themselves, raising honor like a monster upon an altar of misery, both mental and corporeal. Of all the things that I detest, I hate worst this spirit which renders men proud and cruel, this pride which requires them to honor themselves and to honor their neighbors. As if any one of the race of Adam could be worthy of honor! What a detestable idolatry! No, no! To assure to human beings an existence which may have something pleasant about it, it is absolutely necessary to recall them to their native humility.'"

In M. France's later work, entitled "Histoire Contemporaire," the full force of his pessimistic philosophy is felt, and the playful irony of his earlier characters is almost wholly replaced by a cynicism full of profound bitterness.

BURTON'S "KASÎDAH"—A LITERARY HOAX.

ONE of the most curious of the many hoaxes with which English literature abounds is the "Kasîdah of Hajî Abdie Al-Yazdi"—"A Lay of the Higher Law," by the late Sir Richard Burton, the famous traveler and writer. Unlike Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," this "translation"—which was composed seven years before Fitz-Gerald's "Rubáiyát," and is now first publicly issued in an independent form—was for many years accepted as a genuine translation from the Persian. The poem has at times received extravagant praise. Lady Burton herself compares it to the Rubáiyát of Fitz-Gerald. She never read it without tears, and her husband, she says, used to take it away from her because it impressed her thus deeply. Another reader has compared it to the Book of Job. *The Academy* (June 9), however, voices the sentiment of most critical readers in regarding it as in the main a pretentious piece of poetical tinsel, yet with some passages of singular merit. "The 'Kasîdah,'" says *The Academy*, "is, in substance, a mixture of agnosticism and the worship of humanity—with little trace of the pantheism which Lady Burton ascribes to it. But whereas true poetry is synthetic, not analytic, the bulk of the 'Kasîdah' is purely critical and destructive—in which point it is a faithful echo of most modern thought." The poem reviews the chief creeds and religious systems of Orient and Occident, with forci-



SIR RICHARD BURTON.

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ble comment on each. After this long stretch of rather wearisome analysis, the conclusion of the poem, a brilliant piece of philosophical synthesis, contains an outline of the religious edifice which Burton would erect on the ruins of the world religions. This is his final word to humanity:

Survey thy kind as One whose wants in the great Human Whole unite;
The Homo rising high from earth to seek the Heavens of Life-in-Light;

And hold Humanity one man, whose universal agony
Still strains and strives to gain the goal, where agonies shall cease to be.

Believe in all things; none believe; judge not nor warp by "Facts" the thought;
See clear, hear clear, tho life may seem Mâyâ and mirage, Dream and Naught.

Adjure the Why and seek the How: the God and gods enthroned on high
Are silent all, are silent still; nor hear thy voice, nor deign reply.

The Now, that indivisible point which studs the length of infinite line,
Whose ends are nowhere, is thine all, the puny all thou callest thine.

Perchance the law some Giver hath: Let be! let be! what canst thou know?
A myriad races came and went; this Sphinx hath seen them come and go.

Haply the Law that rules the world allows to man the widest range;
And haply Fate's a Theist-word, subject to human chance and change.

This "I" may find a future Life, a nobler copy of our own,
Where every riddle shall be read, where every knowledge shall be known;

Where 'twill be man's to see the whole of what on earth he sees in part;
Where change shall ne'er surcharge the thought; nor hope deferred shall hurt the heart.

But!—faded flower and fallen leaf no more shall deck the parent tree;
And man once dropt by Tree of Life what hope of other life has he?

The shatter'd bowl shall know repair; the riven lute shall sound once more;
But who shall mend the clay of man, the stolen breath to man restore?

The shiver'd clock again shall strike; the broken rèed shall pipe again:
But we, we die, and death is one, the doom of brutes, the doom of men.

Then, if Nirwâna round our life with nothingness, 'tis haply best;
Thy toil and troubles, want and wo at length have won their guerdon—Rest.

PURITANISM AND THE THEATER.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER calls attention to the fact that in Mr. Sheldon's recent attempt to show the world how Christ would have edited a newspaper, he boycotted three important subjects: sport, the stock exchange, and the theater; thus showing, especially in the case of the theater, that the old Puritan spirit is still rife in America. The imitative art was unknown in Palestine in the time of Christ, but, thinks Mr. Archer, had He ever come in contact with it, His would have been the Tolstoyan view of art. Undoubtedly the Anglo-American stage needs cleansing, he says, but we should condemn that Puritanism which holds aloof from theaters of all kinds, and fails to distinguish wholesome drama from dramas of a baser sort. Mr. Archer writes (in *The Critic*, July):

"I have no sympathy with Mr. Sheldon's total boycotting of the theater. But if he had gone manfully into the temple of art and tried to scourge from it the dealers in patently noxious wares—rancid vulgarity and leering uncleanness—he would have earned my heartiest applause. . . . Vulgar entertainments there will always be so long as there are people of vulgar tastes to be catered for. But their popularity, in England at any rate, would be much less overwhelming if people of culture and refinement did not affect and even parade in regard to the theater a vulgarity of taste which they would blush to own in regard to any other department of art or of life."

Such plays as "The Belle of New York," which depicts fast life, have a peculiar influence upon society. Oxford and Cambridge men—"not merely irresponsible undergraduates, but dons and dignitaries," flock to such entertainments with "intolerance of imperfect strivings toward what is noble, combined with a cynical delight in whatever is cleverly ignoble and expansively base." Mr. Archer concludes:

"We must draw a clearer line between what is reputable and what is disreputable in the work of the stage before we can blame our Puritan assailants for not recognizing the distinction. I do not myself think the Puritan ideal of life a practicable one, and am far from desiring that the stage should ever conform to it; but that is no reason why I should stand by unprotesting, and see a beautiful art soiled by brainless pruriency and reckless license. It was a dramatist (and assuredly no Puritan) who wrote—

> The best of men
> That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer;
> A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit—
> The first true gentleman that ever breathed.

In His quality as a gentleman, if in no other, the Authority whom Mr. Sheldon invokes would assuredly find much to pain and disgust Him in the theater of to-day. Why should not we so far follow 'In His Steps' as to try, even in the theater, to think and feel like gentlemen?"

D'ANNUNZIO'S SYMBOLICAL TRAGEDY, "LA GIOCONDA."

THE conflict between love and art, as appeared from the review of Gabrielle d'Annunzio's latest novel, "Il Fuoco," is a problem that has recently engaged the attention of this leading Italian poet-dramatist-novelist. It now appears that in a work which preceded the fictional work named, but which has not attracted critical notice till now, the same subject is treated in a more serious, not to say tragic manner. The work in question is a drama in prose—in highly poetic and beautiful prose, according to some critics—which Eleanora Duse has been presenting this season in London. The play is dedicated, curiously enough, to "Eleanora Duse of the beautiful hands," and its theme has been described as "the tragedy of a pair of hands." It is symbolical in its main idea, yet realistic in form and external aspects. It depicts the terrible punishment of a woman who has put the claims of wifely affection above those of art. Like Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken," "La Gioconda" has a famous sculptor, his wife, and his model for its principal characters. The plot may be briefly summarized:

Lucio Settala is an artist married to a rather commonplace woman, *Silvia*, and under the spell of his model *La Gioconda*. The jealousy of the wife and the imperious sway of the model finally drive the artist to an attempt at suicide, and in the first act we find him recovering from the illness which followed this attempt. Reconciliation between husband and wife is promised, but the artist feels that he can not resist *La Gioconda*. During the illness, the wife was caring for the sick man, but the model was intent upon the preservation of a great, unfinished statue. The wife confronts *La Gioconda* at the studio, and the model—who appears as a mysterious, veiled woman—waves her aside with this assertion of her superior right over *Lucio*: "This is not a house; this is not the seat of every-day affections; this is not the sanctum of the domestic virtues. This is a spot beyond the range of laws, outside the scope of mere routine rights and duties. Here a sculptor makes his statues; here he remains alone with the instruments of his art. I am only one of these instruments. Nature sent me to him to bear him a message and serve him, and I obey."

Recrimination ensues, and then a struggle. The wife resorts to a falsehood, telling *La Gioconda* that *Lucio* has ordered her to leave the studio and never to return. The model, enraged and determined to avenge art, seeks to destroy the last great work in which she has assisted. *Silvia* is frightened at the effect of her falsehood, but she can not save the statue. It is overthrown, and *Silvia's* hands are totally crushed by the weight of the falling marble.

In the final act, the wife's terrible punishment is realistically and poignantly portrayed. She carries her stumps concealed in the folds of her gown. She can not even caress her own child and play with the curls of little *Beata*. *La Sirenetta*, another mysterious creature, is introduced, and her function seems to be to enforce the cruelty of the wife's suffering by innocent questions and comments. Meantime *Lucio* returns to the studio and

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to *La Gioconda*. Art has triumphed. Human love must yield to single-minded devotion to Beauty and Nature.

There is much of the Ibsen manner in this drama, as critics point out. The theme is old, and, as Mr. William Archer points out, it has been utilized by Racine and Shakespeare, as well as by Dumas, Angier, Hauptmann, and Maeterlinck. Ibsen has had recourse to it in three plays. Yet Mr. Archer declares that the play is "a new thing in literature." He acclaims it as a superb piece of dramaturgy and thinks it Shakespearian. Writing in the London *World*, this dean of British dramatic critics says:

"What, then, makes the play a new thing? Simply the intense and vivid genius that animates every line of it. Never before, within my knowledge, has such magnificent prose been employed in drama. It is as exquisite as the prose of Alfred de Musset or Maeterlinck, and at the same time far less mannered and more robust. In point of smoothness, suppleness, and sonority I can compare it with nothing less than those two immortal fragments of dramatic prose, *Hamlet's* advice to the players and his speech to *Rosencrantz* and *Guilderstern*, 'I have of late, but wherefore I know not,' etc. Imagine a whole play written with the like consummate mastery of style, in the most logical as well as the most limpidly melodious of languages, and you have some idea of the charm of 'La Gioconda.' D'Annunzio's prose is certainly not realistic, any more than Shakespeare's blank verse or Racine's Alexandrines. No human beings ever expressed themselves on the spur of the moment with such perfection of rhythm and phrasing, with imagery so luminous and so abundant. *Lucio's* exposition, in the second act, of the reasons of his thraldom to *Gioconda*, and the great scene between *Gioconda* and *Silvia* in the third act, have all the charm of the finest oratory. As regards splendor of rhetoric, indeed, *Lucio's* oration makes no bad second to *Antony's*. At the same time there is nothing undramatic in this oratory. It throbs with life; it tingles with personal feeling.

"In point of invention, I know nothing finer even in Ibsen than the idea of the finished statue preserved by *Gioconda* while *Silvia* is saving the sculptor's life. The natural, inevitable symbolism of the thing is perfect. *Silvia's* fatal falsehood, too, is a dramatic invention of the first order, while as for the figure of *La Sirenetta* and the whole conception of the last act, they are things of enchanting beauty and pathos."

Mr. Archer avows that he approached the play with a hostile prejudice, having had no faith in D'Annunzio's dramatic faculty, but he declares himself absolutely conquered by the merits of "La Gioconda." Other critics share his enthusiasm, tho a discordant note is heard from some quarters, where the subject of the drama is found distasteful and painful.

Some Common Misquotations.—Perhaps the commonest of all misquotations in the English language is the phrase "to the manor born" for the true form "to the manner born." Probably even the speaker who quotes this Shakespearian phrase correctly will find some quotations in the following list (selected by the London *Academy* from a longer list in *The Pall Mall Gazette*) which have hitherto caused him to stumble. The misquotations come first in this list, then the correct rendering:

"The tongue is an unruly *member*."—"But the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly *evil*." (James iii. 8.)

"Charity *covereth a* multitude of sins.—"Charity *shall cover the* multitude of sins." (1 Peter iv. 8. Rev. Vers.: "Love covereth a multitude of sins.")

"A little *knowledge* is a dangerous thing."—"A little *learning* is a dangerous thing." (Pope, "Essay on Criticism." Misquoters are hereby given notice that Pope was a man of intelligence, and did not write nonsense.)

"*A man convinced* against his will *Will hold the same* opinion still."—"*He that complies* against his will *Is of his own* opinion still." (Butler, "Hudibras," Part III. Butler also was a man of intelligence.)

"Make assurance *doubly* sure."—"Make assurance *double* sure." ("Macbeth," Act V. Sc. i.)

"Benedic*t* the married man" should be "Benedic*k* the married man." ("Much Ado about Nothing.")

"*Falleth* as the gentle *dew*."—"*Droppeth* as the gentle *rain*." ("Merchant of Venice," Act IV. Sc. i.)

"The man that hath no music in *his soul*."—"The man that hath no music *in himself*." (*Ibid.*, Act V. Sc. i.)

"Falls like Lucifer, Never to *rise* again."—"Falls like Lucifer, Never to *hope* again." ("Henry VIII.," Act III. Sc. ii.)

"Thick as *autumn* leaves in Vallombrosa."—"Thick as autumn*al* leaves *that strew the brooks* in Vallombrosa." (Milton, "Paradise Lost," Book I.)

"Fresh *fields* and pastures new."—"Fresh *woods* and pastures new." (Milton, "Lycidas.")

"Just cause and impediment."—"Cause or just impediment." (Book of Common Prayer.)

"The *even* tenor of their way."—"The *noiseless* tenor of their way." (Gray's "Elegy.")

A POETICAL PUZZLE.

READERS of the living British poets will find it an interesting exercise to identify the writers of the following verses (given in a recent number of the London *Outlook*). According to this veracious authority, they were written in an album on Primrose Day (April 19):

When the flush of a new-born sun fell first on Eden's green and gold,
Our father Adam sat under the Tree and scratched with a stick in the mold.
"'Tis the nineteenth of April," he said, "as old Moore discloses,
And how in the name of goodness am I going to pin on these primroses?"

G. B. SH-W.

P.S.—The first two lines of the foregoing epigram were written by the unmentionable bard, R. K.

O patient and pallid, with petals
Of the shade of the sand of the sea,
I like you much better than nettles—
You are *flowers* to me!

A. C. SW-NB-RNE.

The British Lion sits and smiles,
And shouts: "'Fore Heaven, we *can not* yield!"
While English lanes for miles and miles
Grow yellow for our Beaconsfield.

ALFR-D A-ST-N.

A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to Tim,
And plaguey little more.

Dublin Express please copy. T. M. H—LY.

Should have been very pleased to oblige, but am quite off song till year after next. Would one of my famous feeble fables do? "A primrose, meeting a traction engine, said to him: 'Is your name Benjamin? Because, if so, I have a crow to pluck with you,'" etc.

W-LL-M W-TS-N, Poet.

Primroses
That come from Kent in early trains, and take
The British chest with beauty. O. S—M-N.

I, Hoobah, the Prince of my land, black-haired and flat-footed,
Out of the mountains of Moobah beheld them, beheld them;
Yellow were they, quite yellow—as clay at the bottom of Doobah.
But between you and me and Mr. George Moore and the gatepost,
They have really nothing to do with the great Celtic movement;
Wherefore, why should I write about them at all, at all?

W. B. Y—TS.

NOTES.

THE late Stephen Crane had nearly completed a new novel at the time of his death, and it is said that the final chapters will now be written by Mr. Robert Barr.

Punch comes forward with a new recipe which many readers may find refreshing in the present heated season:

A NEW LITERARY DRINK.

One tumbler of Byron's rhetorical splash,
One dram of Macaulay's heroical dash,
A smack of old Campbell (for flavoring this is):
Mix all up together, and drink while it fizzes.
Can you doubt what the beverage is that you're tippling?
It's capital, first-rate, in fact, R-dy-rd K-pl-ng.

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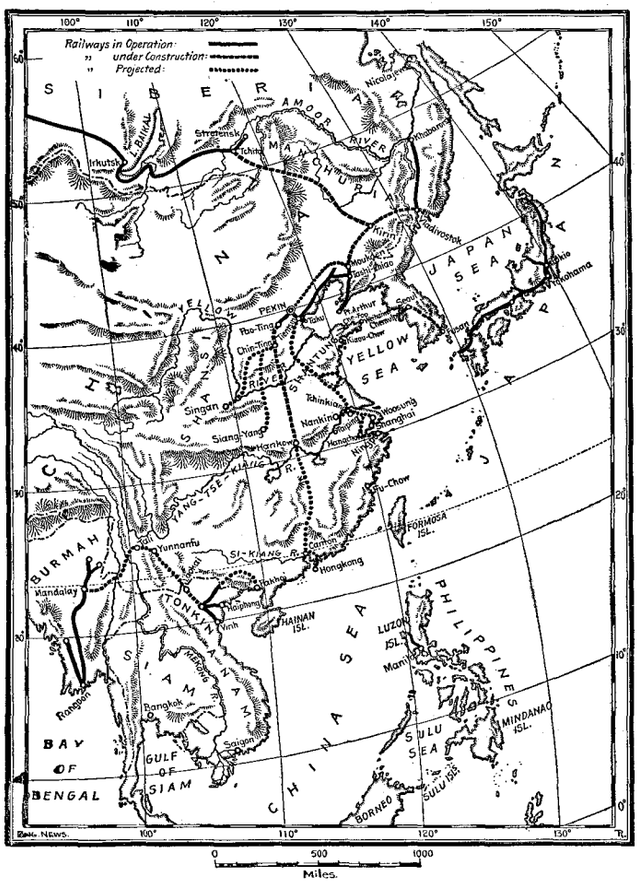
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RAILROADS IN CHINA.

THE subject of Chinese railroads has a peculiar interest at the present time, for among all the innovations that have raised popular hatred against the "foreign devils" they are perhaps the most prominent, owing to the impossibility of building them without desecrating the sacred graves that are scattered over the Flowery Kingdom. We quote the following paragraphs from an article in *Engineering News* on "The Present Status of Railway Development in China":

"The first railway constructed in China was a short line built in 1876 to connect Shanghai with Woosung. This line, 11 miles long, was built and operated by an English company, but it was later destroyed by order of the Chinese Government, and the



SKETCH MAP SHOWING RAILWAY LINES COMPLETED, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND PROJECTED IN CHINA.

rails were taken to Formosa. While the destruction of this road is charged to popular dislike of railways, the people in this case were only the agents of the mandarin class, which feared that the foreign element was obtaining too much power, and would eventually interfere with Chinese affairs and their own schemes.

"The northern railways of China had their origin in the exploitation of the coal-mines of Kai-Ping, east of Peking, and operated since 1885. The commercial direction of these mines was in the hands of the Chinese; but an English engineer, Claude W. Kinder, now engineer-in-chief of the imperial railways of China, had charge of the actual working of the mines. At first the coal was hauled to Hsu-ko-Chuang on a little tramway, about 11 miles long, and then carried to Tien-Tsin by water. The trouble with this arrangement was that in winter, when business should have been most active, the river was frozen up and transport was impossible. After much cautious work on the part of Mr. Kinder in overcoming the Chinese prejudice against railways, and by indomitable perseverance, a line was finally built to Tien-Tsin and to Taku, on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. This railway was exclusively Chinese, in capital and in direction, and the line was further extended to the northeast of Kai-Ping, to reach the new collieries opened at Ku-Yeh.

"In 1892, Li Hung Chang, then viceroy of Pe-chi-li . . . decided to extend the road to Shan-Hai-Kouan, upon the coast, north of Taku. In 1895, after the Chinese-Japanese war, the Chinese Government bought the railway between Ku-Yeh and Tien-Tsin; and the English engineers, now at the head of the Imperial Chinese Railway, prolonged the line from Shan-Hai-Kouan toward New-Chwang and Kiau-Chau. The Imperial Railway then included the Peking-Tien-Tsin line as well as that extending from Tien-Tsin to Shan-Hai-Kouan. This line was considered as of considerable importance to the English, who were the masters of the lower Yangtze, and by building a railway to Hankow, would hold the only line leading from China to Europe. But the Russians intervened with a proposition to build railways north of the Great Wall, just as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company obtained a concession for the line wanted by the English. This English bank had engaged to raise about $11,000,000, at five per cent., to prolong the line from Peking to Chan-Hai-Kouan, and then to New-Chwang. As a guaranty it was to control the revenues of the Peking-Tien-Tsin and Chan-Hai-Kouan lines, and the extensions of these lines; and the engineers were to be Europeans. But the Russians brought it about that the control should remain with the Chinese, and the Hongkong Bank was forbidden to hypothecate the road. Finally, Russia and England came to an agreement and divided up their spheres of influence in regard to railway construction; and England withdrew its claims upon the revenues of the railways to Shan-Hai-Kouan.

"Mr. Kinder directed the work which followed. After the war of 1895, and after much angry discussion between the old and the progressive party of China, the line to Peking was stopped within 1.8 miles of the south gate of that city, at Machiapu; and since July 1, 1899, this gate has been connected with the railway by an electric tramway, built by Siemens & Holske, of Berlin. This tramway was a great curiosity to the Chinese; but it is little used, as it ends outside of the Chinese city, and far from the commercial center. It is said that Mr. Kinder has been endeavoring to have it extended beyond Machiapu toward Tong-Chow, which is an important commercial town.

"The Shanghai-Woosung Railway has been rebuilt by German engineers, and was opened in 1898, under a Chinese company, at the head of which is S. E. Sheng, one of the boldest and most enterprising men in China. This road is eventually to be extended to Suchu, Chinkiang, and Nanking, under a concession granted to Jardine, Matheson & Co., an English firm, of Shanghai.

This is a complete list of the railways now existing in China. Of lines under construction, the most important, we are told, are the Peking-Hankow road, building by a Franco-Belgian syndicate; the Manchurian railroad, building by Russia to connect with the Trans-Siberian; and the Shansi road, a branch of the Hankow-Peking system, altho there are several other smaller lines. Besides these concessions have been granted for the building of other long and important roads by English, German, Italian, and American syndicates, as shown on the accompanying map. Railroad extension in China promises to be rapid within the next few years, and doubtless this prospect has been an important factor in precipitating the present outbreak.

Forcing the Heart to Beat.—The method of resuscitating drowned persons, or others whose hearts have ceased to beat, by rhythmic traction of the tongue, is well known, and a method of accomplishing it by mechanical means was recently illustrated in these columns. A still more violent mechanical method is described by M. Battelli before the Paris Academy of Sciences. He has resuscitated dogs by opening the thorax and manipulating the heart by actual handling, so as to cause it to beat. M. Battelli concludes that it is possible to apply the same method to man. The opening in the chest can be closed again and will heal, as in any surgical operation. After M. Battelli had described his experiments, Messrs. Tuffier and Hallion reminded the Academy that they had performed this same operation as long ago as October and November, 1898. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (June

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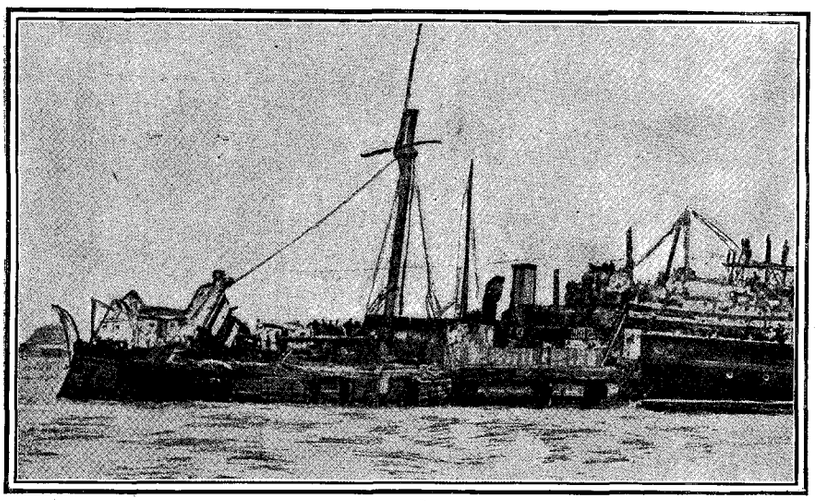
9): "They succeeded in recalling to life, by compression of the heart, after opening the thorax, two dogs that had been in a state of syncope, from chloroformization, for several minutes. . . . Sometimes, cadenced compression of the heart does not restore natural movement till after a long time (twenty minutes in one of their experiments). The application of these results to man has been attempted by Messrs. Tuffier and Hallion with partial success, but the restoration to life was of short duration, for the subject succumbed shortly afterward to a blood-clot in the left branch of the pulmonary artery."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

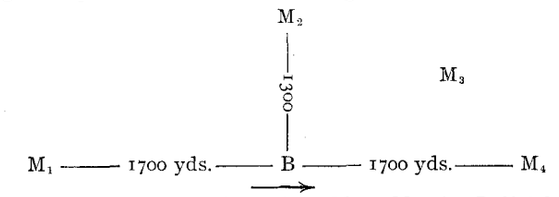
AN EXPERIMENT IN WARFARE.

"THE British, United States, and Japanese navies are the only ones that count"—this is the startling conclusion to which *The Engineer* (London) comes after discussing the recent naval experiments on the British ship *Belleisle*. In these experiments the vessel was placed under fire as if in actual battle, with interesting results. Says *The Engineer*:



A SHIP THAT WAS SHOT AT.
The *Belleisle* after the British naval experiments.

"The vessel was subjected to 9 minutes' consecutive firing, instead of the series of two minutes' fire that formed the original program. Why the change was made is not quite clear; it is generally regretted, as there was rather too much 'killing the dead horse' about it for at least half the period. That is to say—saving for one hit—practically everything of moment was accomplished in the first two or three minutes. The following diagram represents the course and ranges:



"The *Majestic* steaming firing from M1 to M3, the *Belleisle* (B) being moored with her bow in the direction of the arrow. All the serious hits appeared to have taken place between M1 and M2. The *Majestic* steamed at 6 knots. . . . . .

"So far as can be ascertained, the *Majestic* fired eight rounds of 12-inch common shell; seven rounds of 12-inch A. P. shot; about 100 rounds of 6-inch lyddite (at bow and battery); about 100 rounds of 6-inch common (at stern); 400 rounds of 3-inch various; 750 rounds of 3-pounder shell, and an indefinite number of Maxims. No torpedoes were discharged. Full charges were used throughout for all guns. Roughly speaking, about 30 to 40 per cent. of the projectiles fired were effective; the rest went over or just short, or else went clean through and burst beyond. Only about 10 per cent. of the projectiles were clear misses outside the black-and-white haystack of smoke that shrouded the target."

After recapitulating the various hits, and discussing them separately, the writer goes on to say:

"The bow and battery were fired at by 6-inch lyddite, the 6-inch common shell were directed aft. Between the damage done by one and the other there is no comparison. Both have made holes in the unarmored ends; both have done no harm at all to armor, both have made matchwood of the woodwork inside. But while the 6-inch common has destroyed as one might destroy a wooden box with an ax, lyddite has pulverized completely. Practically there are no remains beyond a dust. The lyddite has acted in a moment much as dry rot acts in a score or two of years. The deck in places is simply gone, and the edges have just the crumbled appearance of dry rot. In other places, too—to use another homely simile—the wood looks like the ends of a deal board that has been heavily hit by a hammer. This exactly gives the curiously compressed appearance. It is noteworthy that there is not a single sign of charring. It is not merely that no burnt wood is visible, there are no signs of scorching either, tho possibly a week's bleaching under the sun may account to some extent for this.

"Where 6-inch common shell have burst between decks, the deck above shows no sign of it, but it is quite another story with lyddite. Not only are huge holes blown upward, but the entire deck is bulged up. The cross beams were thick and plentiful, but their resisting power has been *nil*. The 6-inch holes of entry and exit along the main deck side are all plugged, so no description of them is yet possible. Along the water-line they are very numerous, and effectually dispose of the theory that a water-line can hardly be hit. The extreme bow is absolutely untouched. Abreast of the funnel—curiously enough just where the armor is thickest—there are several dents where shells have gone in an inch or two. Many shells have burst against the battery, and this, being painted white, looks from a little distance as tho it had been covered with Japanese naval flags. There is a great sameness about these shell marks, many of which are almost absolutely identical, and most are symmetrical in shape."

The masts were in a bad way, we are told, and only one boat was left. The funnel was reduced to a few strips of iron, while the conning-tower was not hit at all. The guns, too, were unhurt, but rendered useless by damaged gear. The ship sank just after the experiment, not as a result of the gun-fire, but because water was pumped in, in an attempt to extinguish a supposed fire. The ship was not really in flames, however, but filled with smoke from the bursting shells. The full meaning of the results will of course not appear until after thorough study, but we are told this much in the concluding paragraph:

"The *Belleisle* experiment has been a triumphant vindication of certain British systems of ship construction. The *Bouvet*, *Charlemagne*, or *Kaiser Friedrich der Dritte*, had any of them been the target, would have fared as badly—very possibly worse—than the *Belleisle*; and there is no reason why that should be concealed. The British, Japanese, United States, and to some extent the Russian and Italian, are the only navies that count—from the constructional standpoint—in the light of the *Belleisle* experiments."

Greatest Water-Power in the World.—There is under way at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the river connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron, what will be, it is asserted, the greatest water-power system in the world. "There is in process of building," says *The Engineer* (Cleveland, O.), "a canal two miles long, carrying a stream of water 22 feet deep and more than 200 feet wide, big enough for the larger ships, that is to supply force to turbines and dynamos capable of generating 40,000 horse-power. The fall of the river at the outlet of Lake Superior here is 18 feet, all of which is utilized. Already there has been completed and put into use 15,000 horse-power on the Canadian side of the river by the same company. The combined companies have already spent some $5,000,000 and have plans for the ex-

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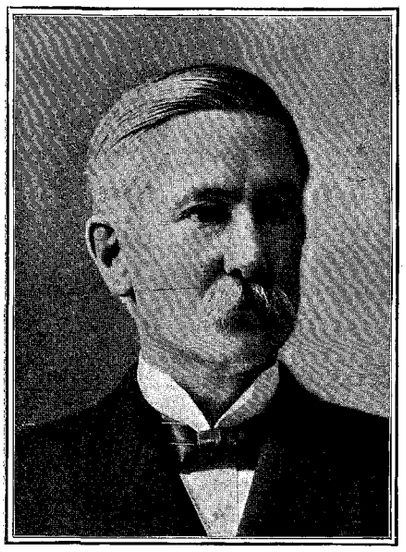
penditure of about $15,000,000 more, which sum has been placed at their disposal. In intimate connection with the plans of the companies are others for the manufacture of iron and steel and the construction of ships at Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, where the government and the municipality have granted large concessions. The power-plants now under way on the American side consist of a canal two miles long, now half built, debouching into a wide forebay and passing through a stone power-house 1,368 feet long, set crossways of the stream. In this house are to be set 320 wheels and 80,500 horse-power dynamos. Nearly all the power to be derived from these plants has been contracted for and will be used for the manufacture of carbide, steel, paper, alkali, and other products. The canal is designed to use about half the regular outflow of water from Lake Superior."

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

THE opening of this year's meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which took place at Columbia University, New York City, has already been noted here. The session, which has now come to a close, was marked by certain innovations, which *The Scientific American* thinks will tend to make the body more exclusively scientific and less popular. Says that journal:

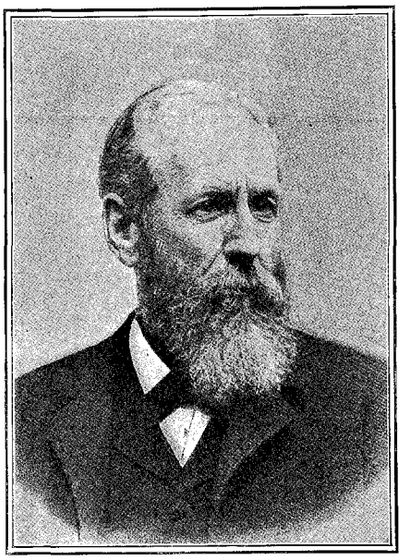
"Certain innovations were noted, some of them for the better, and others experimental and of doubtful advantage. Usually, the annual meeting occurs late in August, but was changed to June this year to accommodate those who were likely to go abroad to the international and scientific congresses to be convened in connection with the Paris Exposition. This, however, is not regarded as a precedent, but an exceptional case. Another innovation was the omission of the long-continued custom of inviting some bishop, or other eminent clergyman, to open the first session of each annual meeting by prayer. Quite possibly this opportunity has at times been misused, but this could be avoided by selecting men who were known to be in sympathy with scientific progress. Still another innovation widely commented on was the intentional omission of popular lectures, entertainments, social functions, and extended excursions, for which these annual gatherings have hitherto been remarkable. Here again abuses may have crept in, whose correction was a delicate and difficult task; but the question arises if the remedy employed has not been too drastic and extreme. Quite commendable is the novelty of so adjusting the delivery of the nine vice-presidential addresses as to have them given on retiring from office instead of on assuming it, thus conforming to the usage concerning the presidential address.



ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD,
President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The most radical departure of all from former usage is the decision to ask no favors of the citizens of the place where the Association assembles, but to act independently as to time, place, and conditions of meeting. This, of course, would simplify matters; but the question arises if it would not diminish the public interest in the transactions."

The Scientific American asserts that the tendency of most of these innovations is to narrow the practical work of the association to the wants and tastes of professionally scientific men, instead of promoting the "advancement of science" among those who are in the ordinary walks of life, and yet have a genuine interest in scientific research. The daily press contained but scanty reports of the transactions; and the audiences before whom the addresses and papers were delivered were almost without exception professional scientists. The citizens as such did not attend, nor had they been invited to do so. The writer of the notice disclaims any intention to find fault, but enters a respectful protest against what seems to him to be a radical departure from the original and constitutional aims of the Association. An episode of the meeting that was made much of by the yellow press was the exception taken by many members to a statement made in a paper by Edward Atkinson, the well-known statistician, to the effect that "the United States Government is spending annually $150,000,000 for the killing off of the Filipinos." Says the writer of the report already quoted:



G. K. GILBERT,
Retiring President of the Association.

"This observation struck several members as out of place, and their sentiments were voiced by William H. Hale, of Brooklyn, who never lets his patriotism be hidden under a bushel. He stigmatized the utterance as seditious, and protested against its being printed among the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Atkinson retorted that he hoped it might be barred out, and reminded his critic that when that experiment had been tried by the Government concerning one of his former publications it had ended by 100,000 copies being sent abroad instead of 2,000 copies. He also insisted that, rightly interpreted, his words were not seditious. It is queer that, thirteen years ago, another speaker before the A. A. A. S. was publicly rebuked by this same champion of loyalty, who in this instance bearded the Boston anti-imperialist."

From the official report of the proceedings in *Science* (July 6), we learn that the Association established a new section of physiology and experimental medicine, and that its permanent funds have increased by over forty per cent. Two hundred and fifty-nine new members were elected. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Denver, Colo., beginning August 24, 1901. Charles Sedgwick Minot, of Harvard Medical College, was elected president. The general secretary is William Hallock, Columbia University, and the permanent secretary is Prof. L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture.

Progress in Wireless Telegraphy.—The chief drawback to the use of the Marconi system hitherto has been the lack of secresy, all messages being readable by any one within range who had the proper instruments. Marconi has promised to remedy this difficulty, but so far he has not done so to general satisfaction. According to *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), the problem has now been solved by a most ingenious device presented by M. Tommasi to the Académie des Sciences at a recent meeting. "He uses at the sending-station not one, but two transmitters. One of these transmits the real despatch by the usual code, while the other sends only a series of meaningless

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dots and dashes produced by a mechanical process. The range of this last transmitter is kept always rather less than the other, so that at the receiving-stations only the code signals will be received. If, however, an attempt be made to intercept the signals by means of a receiver interposed between the sending- and receiving-stations, both the real message and the meaningless clicks will appear together, with the result that the message will be utterly unintelligible."

GROWTH BY MEDICAL TREATMENT.

IS great height desirable? Some very tall people will answer decidedly in the negative, but those who are undersized would give a good deal for a few extra inches. These inches we are now assured on the authority of M. A. Pérès, who writes in *La Science Française* (June 22), may be added by medical treatment provided we begin early enough. M. Pérès entitles his article "How Giants Are Made." He says:

"After the elixir of youth, the elixir of growth! Where will our therapeutists stop? Really, they will end by convincing us that in medicine nothing is impossible. Every day brings the discovery of a new serum—anti-diphtheritic, anti-tetanic, anti-alcoholic, anti-typhoid, anti-bubonic, and finally a general anti-microbial specific that has been baptized with the impossible name of iodobenzoyliodate of magnesium.

"The new drug, which we hope has a future before it, is more modest. It is a simple decoction of cereals. They are boiled three hours; the liquid is strained, sugared, and drunk while fresh. An old wives' remedy, forsooth!

"Well, it seems that it is a successful one. Dr. Springer assures us that his experiments on animals and children show that he had control of their rate of growth to such a degree that he can make giants of them when their organization is favorable. Now, there is nothing new under the sun. Watkinson, who lived in the eighteenth century, says that the celebrated Bishop Berkeley tried an experiment on an orphan child named McGrath, to see whether he could be made to grow to a great height. At sixteen years the child was eight feet two inches tall, and he was exhibited as a wonder in various parts of Europe. It is supposed that Berkeley's method consisted in the selection and administration in proper proportions of divers food-substances.

"Besides this, it is incontestable that by feeding a child with quantities of very moist food he will be gigantic in stature as compared with an individual nourished on dried, smoked, spiced, astringent, or tonic food, administered sparingly. The inhabitants of the north of Europe drink much tea, beer, and milk, which, together with the influence of their moderately cool and moist climate, favors the growth of their bodies, while in southern Europe, where dry and spiced food is used, with spirituous liquors, bodies are in general shorter, tho more sprightly.

"Of all foods, cereals are those that contain most soluble phosphates, which serve as nutrients to the bones."

This explains, the writer goes on to say, why Dr. Springer's regimen should favor growth. But this is not all. While regulating the diet he prescribes also systematic gymnastics designed to excite and regulate assimilation, for if the bony structure be too rapidly or prematurely developed, the body will become stiff and unmanageable and dwarfing instead of growth will result. At the same time he uses electric discharges, especially at the knee-joint, with continual examination by means of the *x*-rays, to observe the progress of the method. If there is a stoppage of growth in spite of all this, he administers fresh thyroid gland of calf or sheep. Above all, those who wish to profit by this treatment must avoid alcohol, which stunts the growth. Arrest of development, M. Pérès tells us, is particularly noticeable in districts given over to alcoholism. In France there are whole villages unable to furnish a single recruit to the army, because the inhabitants are all undersized for this reason. The writer says in conclusion:

"But will our grandchildren be any better off for their great stature? I doubt it. The circulation is sluggish in giants; their pulses beat at the rate of only 55 to 60 a minute; their functions are discharged slowly, and extraordinary increase in height often takes place at the expense of fertility. They rarely have active minds, so that we may say that a tall man seldom becomes a great man. In such bodies, maladies are generally chronic, and easily undermine the vital forces. Topinard, in his 'Elements of General Anthropology,' says that among young people of 20 to 21 years there are 197 to the million that measure 2 meters [6 feet 7 inches] or more in height, while of adults there are only 95 to the million. This shows that giants are not long-lived. . . . Yet this is nothing against Dr. Springer's elixir. This worthy drug has other strings to its bow (excuse the metaphor); its inventor recommends it also in certain varieties of nervous disease, in chlorosis, even in tuberculosis, at the outset of the malady, to raise the general tone of the system and aid in the cicatrization of the tubercles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIGHTNING-RODS AGAIN.

THE question of the utility of attempts to protect buildings against lightning is a very vital one; but unfortunately there seems to be no very definite consensus of opinion, even among experts, except in so far as most of them agree that the majority of commercial rods are useless. Some condemn all rods, while others assert that they are of use when properly constructed. A German scientific commission recently decided in their favor, and now *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in a leading editorial, takes a similar position. It says:

"A very vexed question for which there never seems to be a decisive answer, is the efficacy of lightning-rods on buildings. In the early days of this century, an objection which was raised to the erection of such rods was contravention of the designs of Providence, since some declared it impious to interfere with the thunderbolts of heaven. This allegation seems to have disappeared, and the only question that now reaches the attentive ear is the question of expense, and as to whether the 'game is worth the candle,' or insurance worth the copper. We would take the position that there is abundant evidence to show that lightning-rods do protect tall buildings of non-conducting material, but that the protection is not always the most economical."

Instead of carrying a single stout copper rod through insulators from the chimney-top to the ground, *The Electrical World* would have us use half a dozen uninsulated galvanized iron telegraph wires from roof to ground, interconnecting them all on the roof so as to provide a conducting network enclosing the house, rather than an insulated duct beside the house. It goes on to say:

"There are numerous instances on record of lightning discharges having been conveyed to ground from the tops of telegraph poles, through the ordinary No. 8 iron wire, provided for that purpose, without injury to the wire, and such material is both plentiful and economical. While it can not be denied that a flat ribbon has less impedance than a round wire of the same cross-section, and that the impedance of a copper strip is less than the impedance of an iron strip for the probable frequencies of lightning discharges, yet we doubt whether the evidence at hand is sufficient to show the necessity of providing ribbons in place of wires; in other words, we think that iron wires for ordinary dwellings are sufficiently good. In the case of tall and expensive structures, such as stone church steeples where the cost of damage inflicted may be severe and the probability of being struck is also appreciable, the expense of a strip of copper or aluminum may be justified. But in all cases the ground that the eye sees not is probably of more importance to successful insurance than the conductor that the eye can behold. The modern steel office building is of course a lightning conductor in itself, and it would be seemingly as useless to gild refined gold or paint the lily as to add a lightning-rod to the skyscraper."

THE NERVES OF HAIR.—Several carefully observed cases of falling of hair from emotion have been recorded of late in the *Progrès Médicale*, and a still more striking case, reported by F. Boissier, is now added. "A normal, healthy farmer, thirty-eight years of age, saw his child thrown and trampled by a mule. He supposed it killed, and experienced in his fright and anguish a sensation of chilliness and tension in his face and head. The child escaped with bruises, but the father's hair, beard, and eyebrows commenced to drop out next day, and by the end of the week he was entirely bald. A new growth of hair appeared in time, but finer, and exactly the color of the hair of an Albino."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS DISTRUST AND NATIVE SUPERSTITION AS CAUSES OF THE CHINESE OUTBREAK.

THE causes of the present outbreak in China are likely to remain for some time an interesting subject of speculation. One of the latest expressions of opinion is that of Mr. Ho Yow, the Chinese consul-general in San Francisco, a diplomat second in importance only to the Chinese minister in Washington. Mr. Ho, who is a man of culture and a contributor to American reviews, agrees with those who believe that religious causes are to blame for the native upheaval. In the report of an interview published in the New York *Tribune* (July 8) he says:

"The origin of the whole trouble is interference with our religion in China. I do not question the worthy intentions of the missionaries who have gone there, but they have made the mistake of trying to convert people who are not educated as a race even to the point of religious toleration. Good missionaries merely waste their energies and incense the people. Studying the history of the world, we find that almost every great war has been brought on by differences in religion.

"There is another cause for the present uprising aside from the purely religious work of the missionaries in proselyting the Chinese to their faith. It has so happened in China that whenever a missionary has been injured or killed in the country, the nation which he represented has made the tragedy an occasion for asking grants of lands from the Chinese Government. I do not mean to say that they were not right in demanding indemnity for such misdeeds, but this course, which has seemed peculiar in the eyes of many of our people, who are extremely suspicious, has been misconstrued and misinterpreted."

Another observer, Mr. M. J. Scruggs, who has somewhat recently returned from China, believes that the trouble has been precipitated by an outbreak of native superstition, which has been stirred up by the aggressions of the missionaries and other foreigners. Superstition, says Mr. Scruggs, is as invariable an attachment of the Chinaman as is his cue; and of all his superstitions, the "fung-shue" is the most influential. Says the writer (in the Boston *Transcript*, July 3):

"'Fung-shue' is a mystery, an 'It' which becomes more and more so as the Chinamen themselves endeavor to explain their hazy notions to you. Literally translated, 'fung-shue' means 'wind and water.' As understood by the Chinese, it corresponds to what we mean by 'terrestrial magnetism.' I once asked a district mandarin to explain to me the origin of this strange doctrine of 'fung-shue.' He replied with some hesitation that it was as old as the country itself, intimating thereby that its origin was beyond the memory of man. And when asked why the two symbols or characters in his written language which represent 'wind' and 'water' should when combined represent this mysterious faith known as 'fung-shue,' his reply was, 'Because wind exists unseen, and water can not be laid hold upon.'

"He probably meant that the term 'fung-shue' was an allegorical representation of an invisible and intangible, but all-pervading force, which is as real to the mind of the Chinaman as is the air he breathes or the water he drinks.

"For two doors, or two windows, or a door and a window to be directly opposite, thereby causing a draught, is very unpropitious to 'fung-shue.' Therefore this arrangement of windows and doors seldom occurs in a Chinese house. When of a necessity it does occur, the Chinaman makes peace with his 'fung-shue' by putting up a screen. This was doubtless the origin of the screen, thus used, not for the sake of privacy, but to keep out evil 'influences' and to be in harmony with 'fung-shue.'

"At any rate, it seems to be a perilous thing indeed to disturb a Chinaman's 'fung-shue.' Some years ago the French Jesuit missionaries erected a fine cathedral near Canton. Soon afterward a mob threatened to pull it down. This was not because the common people were intolerant of the Roman Catholic religion, but because the spire of the new cathedral was very tall and they feared the disturbance of the 'fung-shue.' This 'fung-shue,' like electricity, is supposed to be attracted by high points, such as pagodas, tall buildings, and the crests of high ridges."

This superstition, says the writer, is not confined to the common people, but pervades every grade and condition of society, from the coolie to the highest mandarin. Indeed, the Chinaman is a compound of superstitions, and to the disturbance of these by the "foreign devils" Mr. Scruggs attributes the surprising anti-foreign revolt which has risen like a sudden fire throughout the Chinese empire. He says:

"Some have called all this undeveloped religion, and certainly what is religion to one may be superstition to another. Whatever it is, it takes a strong hold upon the Chinaman. It is part of his civilization. Is it strange, considering his loyalty to tradition and the tenacity with which he holds to the customs of his ancestors, that there should arise disturbances when a new people come in with their new religion and establish themselves around him? Doubtless 'fung-shue' has much to do with the uprisings of the secret orders. It is impossible for a Chinaman to be anything but peaceable and happy when his 'fung-shue' is undisturbed and propitious."

THE RELIGION PREFERRED IN CHINA.

RELIGION in China, according to the most accurate observers, appears to have resolved itself largely into a worship of ancestors, the invocation of demoniac spirits, and the practise of magic. The indigenous Confucianism, overgrown to some extent by the later system of Hindu Buddhism, seems eventually to have shared with it a tendency to degenerate into lower religious forms. Mr. H. W. Lawson, writing in the London *Telegraph*, gives the following picture of Chinese religious customs as he lately saw them. He says:

"In the course of centuries the great religious systems have become utterly debased and have had to accommodate themselves to the encrusted superstitions of the masses. Buddhism, which in its essence is full of truth and beauty, has lost in China all that has attracted to it many unsatisfied minds. Of Buddhist temples there are plenty in every Chinese city, and on all the prominent heights and pinnacles Buddhist monasteries have been built, but everything about them save their sites is grotesquely hideous and unimpressive. Tawdry pictures and monstrous figures with pantomime masks, whether at Buddhist or Taoist shrines, are not calculated to inspire reverence, and are given little enough of it by the Chinese, who treat the 'josses' as so many personal demons, which have to be propitiated or beaten, as the case may be. Before each image stands a copper or leaden box full of gray ashes, into which the worshiper may thrust his 'joss-stick,' to be set alight and burned down so as to insure him luck in his voyage or venture. Buddhist services have everywhere, even in China, a curious resemblance to Roman Catholic or Greek ritual.

"The priests in red robes and crowned with miters, the attendants bearing long gilded staffs, topped by some emblem of worship, and the acolytes, with swinging censers in their hands, are of quaint likeness to the ceremonies of the Christian churches, and there is no doubt that the Chinese themselves recognize and appreciate the resemblance. They like the gorgeousness of the Roman service, and they identify the Virgin and the saints with their own deities. It is not unfair to say that Catholic priests make the most of this similarity. In a fine church recently erected at Kiukiang the carving of the stone is entirely the handiwork of Chinese workmen, and all the human figures on the columns are unmistakable Chinamen, but the windows have been manufactured in Europe, and it is noticeable that all the scenes of Scripture are represented as if the actors had been Chinese. It is not altogether conducive to serious thought to find that the most sacred episodes and personages of the Gospel narrative have been thus translated into Chinese characters. A Chinese St. Peter is a wonderful object, but perhaps, after all, he is not more intrinsically absurd than an early Christian in the dress of a medieval Flemish burgher. In the temples adoration of the dead is everything, and in them are tables or altars covered with paper figures of mounted men in absurd attitudes, and

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fantastic cuttings of houses, something like Christmas crackers, which the pious son burns in honor or in memory of his dead father or mother. . . . . .

"Both kinds of joss-house have other rites of a peculiar character, and it is needless to say that other sorts of ancient worship have been introduced. If the Buddhists have made their joss-houses unimposing and left them to fall into decay and disrepute, they have always chosen for their monasteries the highest crags and cliffs that the hills of China can boast. Many such are to be found, but, except on the borders of Tibet, there are none that command a finer prospect or fill a grander site than one or two opposite Ichang, at the mouth of the Yangtse gorges. One of them that I visited was built upon a narrow ledge with a sheer drop of 1,200 feet on either side, connected with the hill by which it was approached by an open stone bridge about three feet wide, cast over the chasm. From the temple parapet could be seen all the splendid scenery around the city, and in the distance was the famous 'Needle of Heaven,' rising up in the middle of the first gorge. Equally well chosen is another place of worship and meditation, a temple and monastery in one, called by the name of the Dragon's Mouth, at the very entrance to the gorge. A huge cavern, with dark and winding recesses, has been made into a joss-house, and on the further side a sheer drop overlooks the river hundreds of feet below. These old Buddhists must have had everywhere a great sense of the solemnity of nature and of the harmony between the grandeur of mountain scenery and the bounding impulses of religious emotion. It is difficult to say whether the national sentiment leans that way. The great teacher, Confucius, was a pure agnostic, who, like the Positivists of our day, preached a general philanthropy for its own sake, and asked with others of like mind what we can know of a future existence when we know so little of the present. It is in the materialism that this leads to, coupled with the gross superstitions bred by ages of an arrested civilization, that the Chinese world moves and has its being."

A RIVAL OF THE OBER-AMMERGAU PLAY.

IT is not generally known that at Eibesthal, in the sunny uplands of lower Austria, a passion-play, equally as fervid, if not as elaborately staged, as that at Ober-Ammergau, is given by the peasant actors each year during the months of July, August, and September. It was originally inaugurated as a means of rebuilding the village church and erecting a gymnasium or higher school, and was thus prompted equally by a pure enthusiasm for religion and education. Mary Elizabeth Blake, in *The Independent* (July 12), writes of this Austrian passion-play as follows:

"The villagers found able direction and help from the parish priest, Father Franz Riedling, and the head-master of the school, Herr Rudolph Wedra. A text was prepared with transcriptions of the Bible narrative, partly to be spoken by the actors in the course of the drama, partly to be sung by a chorus of mixed voices between the tableaux. The parts were assigned and studied for more than a year under careful training. Then for some final months they were placed under the care of Herr Jakob Schreiner, of the Royal Hof Theater of Vienna, in the beginning of 1898; and the play was given for the first time in July of the following summer. . . . . .

"The little band of vintners, gardeners, and herdsmen give a really wonderful exhibition of naturalness and ease, so that the spectator assists in awe and sorrow at this tragic story of the passion and death of his Lord."

The play opens with a scene at the tomb of Lazarus, with Martha and Mary before its entrance. Jesus enters; "a slight, graceful figure of medium height, with the gentle, mournful eyes and soft brown beard of Hoffman's picture," and raises Lazarus from the tomb, invoking a blessing and a prayer. The writer continues:

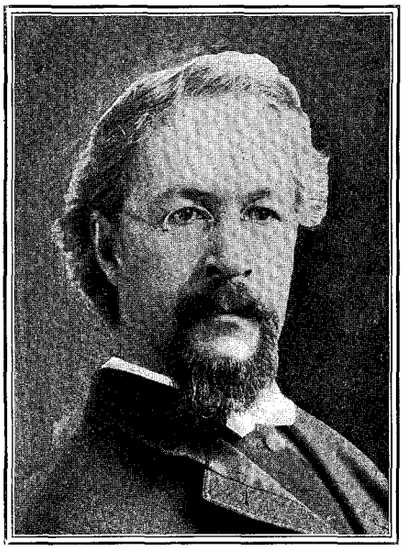
"The silence is only broken by a strained breath here and there, as if one had really looked on the miracle; and the curtain falls before the sigh of relief finds vent. From this on through nineteen tableaux, divided by two short intermissions, the excitement grows more painfully tense."

These tableaux, partly in music, partly in Biblical paraphrase, trace the life of Christ in a very realistic way to the climax in the crucifixion scene, which has the effect of aweing the people, who feel as tho transported 1,900 years back to Calvary. Every part is studied with great fervor and devotion, and this year, in particular, great care has been taken. Says the writer:

"Fully three hundred actors will take part in representations from the life of Jesus, which will be given in the mornings of the same days on which the passion-play will occupy the afternoons. Dr. Richard von Kralik, of Vienna—whose splendid work in the preparation of mystery-plays has been known for many years in Austria—has arranged the text which will accompany the tableaux. A very large chorus has been trained to a remarkable degree of excellence, the costumes are to be of absolute historical accuracy, and the scenery and staging, under the direction of artists connected with the Vienna Hof Theater, promise the most perfect setting possible."

"GUARDING THE CROSS WITH KRUPP GUNS."

THE religious world of to-day, quite as much as the political world, is divided into two antagonistic camps—the Imperialists and the Anti-Imperialists. Some curious phenomena are to be observed in the distribution of these forces. One noteworthy phenomenon is that in America the Protestant religious press is, with slight exception, in favor of a vigorous imperialistic policy, or at the very least of holding and exploiting the dependencies already gained by the United States. Almost, or quite without exception also, the Roman Catholic press of America is Anti-Imperialistic. In Europe the same demarcations of religio-political opinion are not so clearly discernible. The Anti-Imperialists in England, while constituting a minority, make their opinions known more forcibly through the religious press than does the same class here. And, on the other hand, both in England and on the Continent the Roman Catholic press is not by any means hostile to the policy of extending European control over alien races.



REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

This question of political expansion is of course closely connected with that of religious expansion. In many cases doubtless Lord Salisbury's phrase might be transposed, so as to read "First comes the general, then the consul, then the missionary." But in any case, the political power is invoked to strengthen and to protect the work of the church. Not all the preachers, however, believe in the wisdom of this policy of "guarding the cross with Krupp guns." The Anti-Imperialistic League of New York has just issued a pamphlet with the above-mentioned military title by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, in which strong ground is taken against what he believes to be the new "Mohammedan" policy of Christianity. While its arguments relate chiefly to the Philippine war, they are also in some measure applicable to the

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present Chinese troubles. Dr. Parkhurst writes (appealing especially to the clergy):

"The point that I want to press, and upon which I venture to hope I shall have your cordial sympathy, is this, that the idea of carrying the gospel to the Philippines with the aid of shot and shell is not only no quotation from the Gospel, but it distinctly antagonizes the divine utterances which the gospel records and the divine spirit with which, from beginning to end, that Gospel is inspired; and that bringing to them the story of the cross under the cover of our gunboats—redemption in one hand and shot in the other—is an infidel method of accomplishing evangelical results.

"Now there are a great many questions clustering about this into which, as Christian ministers, we have no business to enter. For example, in our capacity as Christ's ambassadors we have, as it seems to me, nothing whatever to do with the possible commercial advantages that may accrue to our country by the reduction of the Philippines. Whether there will be money in it for us is not our concern. Whether we shall ever be reimbursed for the tremendous charges to which our Government is now putting itself is an unanswered question; but even granting that the most ambitious anticipations are going to be more than fulfilled, that does not touch the particular nerve of the matter that is our ministerial responsibility. The one solitary question that we have to consider before our congregations is this: Is it in keeping with the expressed mind of Jesus Christ that His adherents should seek to extend His kingdom by the use of swords and guns? Can we conceive of His enlisting in the Philippine war, or encouraging, or even allowing His disciples to do so? How would Jesus and John and Paul have looked pleading the love of God one moment and alternating by puncturing the impenitent pagans with a bayonet thrust the next?

"Of course, it can be claimed that the gospel, like Washington's farewell address, is a back number, but it is not to that class of mind that this appeal is addressed. I am speaking only to one whom I believe to be standing unwaveringly upon the gospel as being still true to the mind and heart of God, and therefore absolutely binding upon the affections, consciences, and utterances of every one who presumes to stand before the world in Christ's stead as a divine ambassador. With that understanding, how, in the name of all that is sincere and unswervingly loyal, can you or I look with anything but grief and shame upon any blood-shedding scheme of gathering heathen Filipinos into the ranks of the redeemed? Is there any recorded word of Jesus Christ that can be construed into accord with such policy or any example left us by any of His apostles that can by any honest style of hermeneutics be interpreted as indorsement of such policy?

"Another question into which we need not inquire too curiously is whether heathen can not be shelled into the kingdom of heaven more rapidly than they can be preached in. That is a feature of the case that has no fascination for me and probably would not have for you. Perhaps, if in the wilderness Jesus had yielded to the devil, and had made a 'deal' with him by which all the kingdoms of the earth should have become subject to Jesus if Jesus would engage to become subject to Satan, it would have expedited matters, without very materially helping them. To trade with the devil for the sake of glorifying the Lord is a policy repugnant to sense and still more so to piety.

"Another point that has frequently been made is that even if it is not quite Christian to try to save men's souls by driving them up into a corner with a shotgun, yet that that is the way in which a great deal of Christian civilization has been effected, notably by the English, and that God has uniformly overruled to His own glory the questionable methods by which it has been attempted to promote His glory. There is nothing, doubtless, that God can not overrule to His own glory, and to the spread of the gospel, even the denials of Peter and the betrayal of Judas Iscariot—but to allow our pulpits to encourage 'the wrath of man' because 'God can make the wrath of man to praise Him,' is a detestable way of going about the Lord's business; and to apologize (as I have recently seen done) for the Mohammedan way in which we are jamming Christian civilization upon the poor pagans of the Pacific by saying that, altho it is bad business, yet the Almighty will have no difficulty in making it the means of hastening the millennium is both hypocrisy and sacrilege."

The ranks of the Anti-Imperialists have lately been strengthened by one eminent accession, altho Dr. Parkhurst, as he reads his paper over his morning coffee in Paris, will perhaps peruse the following recent words of Mr. Richard Croker (New York *Tribune*, June 30) with a mixture of emotions. Mr. Croker says:

"Blood and slaughter make no converts. If we go around the world killing every one who does not accept our language or our religion we will have our hands full. Imperialism and militarism is the root of all these perils. If you have a big army you must use it, and if you wish conquests and elect military heroes to rush things with a hurrah, the American people will have to pay dearly for it all. The remedy is to strangle jingoism now, before it gets out of its cradle; it is a monster that will otherwise grow strong enough to strangle the liberties and the institutions of this republic and spread ruin in its path, as it has ever done in the history of the world."

On the other hand, several eminent evangelical clergymen have lately expressed opinions directly opposite to those of Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Croker. At a recent reception to Bishops Hurst and Fowler (Meth. Episc.) at Harrisburg, the latter said (as reported in a despatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, July 2):

"To find our prophet, we must find the trend of events. Then we can easily find the hand that is making the bend in the stream of history. This hand we find in the White House. President McKinley may not fit the clothes of the old prophets, but he is fitting the trend of events in this age. He is bending the stream of history in the right direction. Sink down into the undercurrent, down below the party strifes on the surface, and you will find that this statement is not politics, but religion—God's religion, that moves always on in one direction.

"The three greatest missionary events of the Christian era since the crucifixion of Jesus are, first, the conversion of St. Paul; second, the firing on Fort Sumter; third, the blowing up of the *Maine*. This unified the great Anglo-Saxon race, melted the American elements in the furnace of war, and made all Americans one. The grandson of General Grant and the grandnephew of General Lee march side by side under one flag and against a common enemy. It fused the American and English branches of this race. The errand of this united Anglo-Saxon race is to keep the world's peace. Together they police the seas and prevent the other nations from fighting. It soon will be true that not a soldier will lift his foot unless the command is given in the English language.

"The smooth, slippery races, who had rather lie than eat, say the Saxon is the robber of mankind, the butcher of the races; and we have some dark spots in our history. Yet it must also be said that we have never robbed a people without leaving them richer than they were before we robbed them."

Bishop Earl Cranston, of the same church, has also been widely quoted as saying that "It is worth any cost in money, it is worth any cost in bloodshed, if we can make millions of Chinese true and intelligent Christians." These words, which have called forth much unfavorable comment, have since been repudiated by Bishop Cranston, who, in a telegram to *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York), says that "he abhors the idea of making Christians by force of arms, even were it possible to do so."

The Independent (non-denom., June 28) sums up the religious Imperialist's position in this wise:

"The dictum that Lord Salisbury quotes did not originate with John Bull or Uncle Sam. It dropped from the mouth of the Prince of Peace. 'I come not to bring peace on earth, but a sword,' he once incidentally remarked. This is a hard saying to the Tolstoys and the Locofocos, but it is not inscrutable. It is the pith of the spiritual history of mankind. The better, the richer, the larger life has ever been at war with the lower, and it always will be. The new machine destroys the old livelihood, and the workmen who find themselves displaced try to smash the machine. The gospel of the universal brotherhood of man breaks down the barriers of race and color, of clan and tribe, of caste and creed, of national prejudice; and those whose distinctions and emoluments are destroyed, who can not take into their narrow

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minds the larger thought, or into their contracted lives the larger hope and faith and love, make violent resistance. Must we, then, cease to invent; must we cease to investigate, to discover, to spread glad tidings, to teach the principles of civilization, to bring men of all races and creeds into mutual acquaintance, to socialize them, to make them brethren in sentiment, and, in fact, to make them worthy of liberty, and to inspire in them a sense of personal responsibility? The Locofoco may say 'yes' if he likes, but they who live in bondage, economic, political, or spiritual, are to be emancipated in spite of him. He fights the stars in their courses and the resistless might of spiritual forces."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

THE religion of the people who inhabit the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is almost exclusively Roman Catholic; but with a change of sovereignty has come a change in the intimate relationship which for many hundred years has bound church and government together. The new political status of the islands has already affected their ecclesiastical status in several ways. Besides some still unsolved problems relating to education, the law of marriage, and church property, certain administrative changes have already been affected in the church itself. Ecclesiastically, the islands form a province, of which the archbishop of Santiago is the metropolitan, with the bishops of Havana and of Porto Rico as suffragans. At the end of the war with Spain, a native Cuban, Monsignor Barnada, who had, however, been loyal to Spain, was appointed to the see of Santiago, which had been held for nearly four centuries by natives of Spain. The Cubans' desire for the appointment of a native to the see of Havana, however, was not gratified. Mr. Charles Warren Currier, author of "A History of Religious Orders," writing in a recent number of *The Conservative Review*, expresses a flattering opinion of Monsignor Sbarretti, formerly auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, who was appointed bishop of Havana by the Pope. He is, says the writer, a man of singular ability of character, who will make friends wherever he goes, and his prudence and tact will no doubt conciliate the Cuban element in the church. Mr. Currier believes, from private sources of information, that the Roman authorities expect that American sovereignty will endure in Cuba, at least for some time to come. There was, therefore, no need to conciliate the revolutionary party. "None of those ecclesiastics who, by word or deed, favored the patriot cause have in any way obtained promotion," he remarks. In the event of Cuban independence, however, the see of Porto Rico, says the writer, will be separated from the province of Santiago, and made suffragan to the archbishopric of New Orleans. A convenient loophole has been left for this in the appointment of an American priest, Monsignor Blenk, as bishop of Porto Rico.

The religious problem in Cuba is a serious one, says Mr. Currier. Under the last years of the Spanish dominion the church in Cuba became identified with the monarchy, to the disadvantage of religion:

"The priests in Cuba, dependent upon the Spanish Government as much as, if not more than, upon the Pope, salaried ministers of the Government as they were, came to be regarded with distrust. A coldness ensued between them and their flocks, and the ties that had bound pastors and people were relaxed. To the Jesuits belongs the credit of enkindling the smouldering embers of faith and piety in the hearts of many, and of inaugurating at least a partial revival of religion. Their suppression in the previous century, under the famous minister De Aranda, had been a misfortune for Cuba. Yet even they were regarded by many of the advanced liberals and revolutionaries as instruments of a tyrannical government. While this coldness toward the ecclesiastical *régime* was settling over the heart of the people, rationalistic and infidel literature was doing its deadly work, and it is much to be feared that many of the watchmen on the tower were napping. The mere routine service of the church, the chanting of psalms, eloquent orations, and majestic ceremonies were not sufficient to instruct the ignorant, to convert the sinner, and to stem the tide of infidelity. The impressions should have been removed that the church was inimical to the just aspirations of the people, but how could this be done when the state exercised so much authority, even in ecclesiastical affairs? Besides, unless a priest were truly animated with the spirit of the divine Founder of Christianity, he was apt to be influenced by his material interests, which depended so largely on the state.

"In regard to the condition of religion at the time of the late rebellion, I can not do better than to cite the words of a Cuban priest, who had the sorrow to witness the sufferings of his people in the province of Pinar del Rio, and who labored hard for them then as he is laboring now. When the Cuban revolution was at its height, he wrote to me as follows:

"'The Cuban people is Christian in its manners and customs, it is Catholic from conviction, with an element of superstition and ignorance among the lower classes, owing to the education they have received from those who have directed the development of our society. The educated and better classes are also Catholic in feeling and in habits, some practical, others, without being actually hostile, are indifferent or rationalistic.'"

The future of the Cuban church, says the writer, depends largely upon its clergy. The faith of the people is, he says, merely sleeping, and with an able body of zealous and patriotic priests, such as may now be expected, he believes that the light of religion will once more shine forth brightly. Mr. Currier does not believe there is much opportunity for Protestant proselytism in Cuba. "Catholicity is too deeply rooted in the Cuban breast to be easily uprooted," he says. He is equally confident that "the infidelity of many is not so deep as it may appear on the surface." He continues:

"Of course in a Latin nation methods must necessarily vary from those which prevail among the colder peoples of Teutonic blood. Their temperament requires that more importance be attached to outward forms, to ceremonial, and to the splendor of worship. There is something in their general make-up which demands it, and centuries have accustomed them to it. Eloquence will also go far toward captivating the Cubans and drawing them to the church. The first and foremost attention of the clergy must, however, be directed to the instruction of the mind. Catechetical instructions for old and young should be introduced into every church of the island. Most important of all is the work of the schools. There is no reason, absolutely no reason, why in a country so thoroughly Catholic as Cuba, religious instruction should be banished from the schoolroom, and if the United States authorities should persist in taking such a step, Catholics throughout the United States will be justified in regarding it as an act of hostility to their religion, an act attributable only to ignorance or bigotry. I do not maintain that the church should control schools established or supported by the Government, but I contend that the religiously homogeneous character of the population demands that religious instruction should be imparted therein, and I further declare that the state has absolutely no right to control schools established by private money, nor has our Government the right to interfere with laws existing in Cuba, or to impose our own school laws upon the island. If religion is to flourish in Cuba, it must be implanted in the minds of the people at the age of childhood."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE anti-Semitic feeling has resulted in serious riots at Kointz, in the province of West Prussia. The cause of the disturbances was the murder of a boy last March, the Jews being charged with his death upon insufficient evidence. The anti-Semitic press is bitter in its accusations, insinuating, it is said, that the Prussian Government allows the murder of Christians by Jews, "provided the crimes are committed for 'ritual purposes.'"

METHODIST statistics, as published in the New York *Sun*, give the following interesting facts about Methodism in New York City: "There are now 66 Methodist churches in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with a total membership of 16,240; in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, 80 churches, with a membership of 22,496; in the borough of Richmond, 10 churches, with 2,080 members. The total for the whole city is 156 churches, with a membership of 40,825, being a gain of 391 since 1899. The probationers number 3,631, a gain of 248. The estimated value of the church property is $8,680,400, on which the indebtedness is $1,410,941."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINA, SOUTH AFRICA, AND BRITISH PRESTIGE.

THE majority of the press of all European countries agree that the first object to be accomplished in China is the defeat of the popular uprising against Western civilization. Next to this the question most discussed is: How will the influence of the powers be adjusted when the Chinese are conquered? The opinion is pretty widely expressed that the supremacy of Great Britain in world politics is at an end, as her military

A LEGACY OF DISCORD.

CHINAMAN: "You alle chop-chop me now, but welly soon forrin devil chop-chop forrin devil!" —*Punch.*

strength is not such as to command deference to her wishes. A few optimistic journals in Great Britain do not admit this. *Lloyd's Weekly* (London) says:

"The position has now become one of open war against China, and tho the struggle may be prolonged for some time, the end must be a further partition of the empire. Fortunately, the Transvaal war is so near its end that Britain will not have the slightest difficulty in meeting any demands that may be made upon her for either ships or soldiers."

On the other hand, even *The Pall Mall Gazette*, which is exceptionally patriotic, objects to the sending of more troops from India to China, and to the use of British sailors ashore, "when they may be needed on board at any moment." *The Standard* asserts that if Britain has no troops to send, she has friends who have, and says:

"It has been suggested that, as Great Britain is engaged in South Africa, it must disclaim ability to play its proper part in the military operations in Northern China. From this is drawn, by a transparently disingenuous process of reasoning, the inference that Russia must be allowed a free hand, and, having performed the function of savior, be permitted or invited to appropriate the rewards of virtue. A more curiously lopsided piece of special pleading could not be imagined. . . . Japan, which has already a very considerable force in Pe-chi-li, is taking steps to maintain in readiness for use—should the necessity arise—another army variously estimated at between fifteen and thirty thousand men. Nor has the American Government failed to convey, in the most unmistakable terms, that it will not tolerate any attempt of a single power to make separate profit out of the common undertaking."

But other journals, no less "imperialistic" than Lord Salisbury's organ, fancy that a decline of British power is inevitable, and that from perfectly natural causes. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The supremacy we did enjoy was due to the absence of all rivals, and could no longer be maintained when the United States had filled up its territory to the Pacific seaboard, when Russia had spread over all northern and northeastern Asia, and when German unity had been followed by the revival of German commercial enterprise, with all the vigor of the Hanseatic League."

The Radical organs advise great caution. Europe is not to be trusted, thinks *The Westminster Gazette*. It says:

"Now, such being the situation, would it be common prudence to weaken the fleet by another draft for the far East while the greater part of the army is in South Africa? . . . The public must realize that, great and wealthy as this country may be, its resources have their limits, and that the part which we can play in the far East is necessarily limited by the part we have chosen for ourselves in South Africa. For good or evil, we have made our choice and we can not go back on it. . . . We have heard a strong opponent of the South African war declare during the last few days that after all it is a blessing in disguise. For if, he argued, we had not had a war with the Boers, we should have had an inevitable war with one or more European powers in China, and of the two things the Boer war, with all its evils, is preferable. It is not necessary to push the doctrine of compensations so far, but it is perfectly true that the war in South Africa imposes on us a peaceful policy in the far East, and that it throws us on our resources to find a peaceful policy which is compatible with our interests and our reputation. That in itself is no bad thing."

Very numerous are the hints that Great Britain, as a nation, may have been wanting in politeness, and that a change of manners may not be without its advantages. *The Speaker* says:

"Russia has taken our place, and her only serious rivals are Japan and the United States. We wonder what the chambers of commerce will have to say about these Eastern fruits of the new imperialism. The plain facts stand before their eyes and confute the intolerable noise about the predominance of our imperial race which proceeds every morning from the hollow drum of *The Daily Mail*. We are a strong nation, but we can not afford to swagger down the main street of the world kicking every small man and insulting every big man we meet. That is the office of the gutter press which seeks not national interests or justice or truth, but sensation and circulation. It is the business of statesmen to make common sense, courtesy, and even magnanimity ingredients in British policy."

LI HUNG CHANG AS HAMLET.

"To Box, or not to Box—that is the question." —*Westminster Gazette.*

The Spectator, which has on numerous occasions recently expressed its conviction in the inevitable predominance of the British race, nevertheless remarks:

"We believe that we might do a good deal to disperse the 'pirate empire' theory by adopting a different attitude toward our neighbors and rivals. At present our general attitude in foreign affairs is far too much that of the dog in the manger. Foreigners constantly complain, and with some show of reason, that while we will not take certain territories for ourselves, we will not let others take them. Tho we do not want a thing for ourselves, we fly into a passion at the notion of any one else even looking at it. In spite of the exaggeration, there is a good deal in this. We are too much inclined to be Little Englanders

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till any one else wants to try the policy of expansion. Then we find that the place wanted by the foreign state is the one piece of the universe which we can not allow to pass into alien hands. . . . No doubt there is a certain cleverness in it, but unless we are greatly mistaken it is not a game that is really worth playing. The powers see through it well enough, and it produces a very great deal of enmity. It would not matter, perhaps, if we had only one sphere of political activity, but as our influence spreads everywhere it means that no power quite knows how it stands with us, and hence a sense of suspicion and uncertainty clings to British policy on these as well as on the wider general grounds stated above. What we want to do, then, it seems to us, is to make our intentions and aspirations a great deal clearer. We must not, of course, give up anything we have already got, but we should make it absolutely clear that we do not intend any longer to act the part of the dog in the manger, and that we have not the slightest desire to secure a monopoly of empire."

But the paper which has most surprised the other nations of Europe by its promiscuous bouquet-flinging is *The Saturday Review*. It says:

"We do not remember a time when the policy of the European powers was guided with a greater amount of common sense. The German Emperor is in our eyes one of the wisest and safest

HIS TEETH ARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CHAMBERLAIN: "I'm afraid, your Majesty, he needs a new set of teeth."
—*Jugend, Munich.*

statesmen in Europe. Contrary to the opinion of many, we believe in the pacific principles of the Czar of Russia, and in his power to enforce his views upon his ministers. Even if we are credulous on this point, those ministers are far too shrewd to assume the burden at present of administering even the northern part of China. With regard to France, we are bound to say that M. Delcassé has steered the foreign policy of his country in trying times, and under some provocation, with great tact and self-restraint. Japan is on her good behavior and will not disobey the other powers, while the United States are certainly not going to fight for or with anybody."

As *The Saturday Review* has pointed with pride to the fact that it called Kaiser Wilhelm "William the Witless," and as it has demanded only recently the immediate destruction of Germany for the benefit of every Briton, the Germans express some astonishment. The *Kieler Zeitung* remarks that "the devil must be *very* sick, else he would not want to be so very saintly." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, declares that the South African war has strengthened the peace among the great powers, and says, in the main:

Great Britain has been victorious, for it is hardly likely that the resistance the Boers are still able to offer will change the result of the war. Yet the Boers have materially changed the equilibrium of international politics. Great Britain's influence has decreased. In Turkey she has been forced to the wall by Germany in the matter of railroad concessions. In Persia she has been ousted by Russia, and if she is unable to provoke a war among the powers on the Chinese question, it is due to the fact that her weakness has been demonstrated in South Africa. Great Britain is forced to abandon totally her pretensions to oppose Russia.

"England is nervous," thinks the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam); "the fact that torpedoes are being laid in the Thames and the Medway shows it. Yet no bluff game will alter the facts. She will have to play second fiddle in China." The Russian press, up to the end of June, is singularly reticent with regard to the hackneyed subject of Anglo-Russian rivalry. The German papers all assert that Germany will attend to her own interests only, and such anti-English organs as the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, *Kreuz-Zeitung*, and *Berliner Tageblatt* express the firm conviction that nothing will induce the German Government to "pull the British chestnuts out of the fire." On the whole, continental opinion is best summarized by the *Indepéndance Belge* (Brussels), which says:

"The fact is, Great Britain is in a very critical position, and it is easy to see that she must either let go in China or in South Africa. The check she suffers in China is less glaring, hence the London authorities prefer to stick to their conquests in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. But it is only lately that Great Britain has discovered the enormity of the mistake committed by letting Russia establish herself in China as the predominant power. The very jingoes who applaud Lord Roberts for his cheap victories now turn against the authors of this odious South African war, which marks, without a doubt, the beginning of the decadence of British power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR COMING ELECTIONS.

INTEREST in our coming elections is comparatively small on the Continent of Europe. President McKinley's reelection is thought to be pretty certain, and consequently no change of policy is expected. In Canada and Great Britain, however, much interest is shown. The editor of *Saturday Night*, Toronto, believes that the next presidential election is much more than a mere struggle for power among the parties. He says:

"The development of the government into a plutocracy, the fact that the United States of America is nothing now but a rich man's trust, and that McKinley stands as the figurehead of an extraordinary aggregation of men who propose to control this continent on the basis of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, must be understood if the question is to be considered at all. Bryan has ceased to be the mere exponent of silver—he is the leader of the people against the trusts, and it is difficult to guess whether the people will be successful under Bryan, who is much of a demagog, in overturning the rich men, who think they are running the United States; but if he fails, a revolution larger and much more sweeping in its results will certainly be the outcome of the success of the Republican Party. . . . . .

"The revolution may come through Mr. Bryan, or it may come through the people, but it will come. The average man, who is helpless as against lawmakers, has only to see hard times staring him in the face to make him a revolutionist. In his daily life the average man is entirely unconcerned as to whether the rich man is getting richer, up to the point when he feels that he himself is becoming poorer; then he will lodge a protest which will make the whole United States rattle about the ears of those who control the government, the courts, the senate, and all the large methods of making money."

The Globe, Toronto, does not believe that the American people are inclined "to go a-revoluting," despite lynchings and strike disorders. "The last presidential election," it says, "was held in a time of depression, and one of the parties attracted to itself all the elements of discontent and unrest; so that there was a good deal of prophesying of anarchy and disintegration. But as a matter of fact the election was orderly, and the result was quietly and loyally accepted." Altho no evidence has appeared outside of England to show that any power or powers suggested

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interference, when most European nations were sympathizing with the Spanish "under dog" in our late war, the supposition that such interference was contemplated is very popular in England, and this country is considered to be in debt to Great Britain, a debt which only a McKinley administration will justly pay. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"England is particularly interested in the approaching contest, since it is becoming increasingly evident that it will be fought out on lines favorable or antagonistic to this country. But the Democrats, if we may trust the utterances of their spokesmen and their newspapers, make no secret of their design to play the dirtiest political game that has ever yet been played even in America. Whether they really believe or not that England is the incarnation of every evil under the sun, they clearly intend to work the national prejudice for all it is worth. So the Democratic ticket promises to be a war ticket—war against England. . . . Luckily the new President can not come into power till next March, long before which England will have planted her flag over every road of the Transvaal. All the same, the spite and malice of the Democratic Party of America is the sorriest spectacle in contemporary politics any where on the globe."

The London *Globe*, too, is disgusted with the ingratitude of the American people. The suggestion made by some of our papers that Uncle Sam saved John Bull by refusing to lead a pro-Boer coalition is ignored. However, the Republican platform appears very strong to many people in Great Britain; the reelection of President McKinley is accepted as pretty certain, and with it a strong policy for the furtherance of Anglo-Saxon predominance. *The Outlook* (London) says:

"Mr. McKinley's reelection is now, we may hope, as sure as anything can be in that greatest of all gambles—an American presidential election. And the reelected Mr. McKinley, disembarrassed from the preoccupations of political campaigning, will, unless we are much mistaken, prove to be quite another and a different President to the Mr. McKinley who has for these months past been the political Laodicean of Anglo-Saxon politics. With Britain, America, and Japan harnessed to the car of the open door in all China, and the territorial integrity of China south of the great wall, there will be no occasion to despair."

Setting aside the political needs of Great Britain, there is a curious want of sympathy in Great Britain with the Republican Party. The Liberal *Speaker* says:

"The Republican platform, of course, indorses the outrageous Philippine policy as an evidence of the growth of American power, while ignoring all its immoral aspects and its danger to American institutions. It again promises 'freedom' to Cuba—that freedom to which a Republican Congress pledged its sacred word—but it is careful not to say anything about the refusal of President McKinley to do anything whatever to realize it. . . . The 'platform,' in short, is a dishonest one, manifestly concocted in the interest of the great millionaires. It is only forty years since Lincoln was nominated by the same party which today presents the picture of a great capitalist phalanx. From Lincoln and Seward to McKinley and Hanna—what a *facilis descensus*—but we will not conclude the quotation, for we have faith in the power of the American republic to right itself."

The Unionist *Saturday Review* says, in effect:

To the impartial observer the Republican record during the past four years seems to be one of a cynical betrayal of pledges and violation of good faith. It leaves the United States saddled with acquisitions of territory scattered over two oceans, immense portions of which are not yet reduced even to the semblance of acquiescence in their rule, and it has rendered increasingly difficult for them the logical defense of the Monroe doctrine, whenever it may be the interest of some European power to question it. It is true that the new head of the Philippine commission bids them rely on the "generosity" of the American people; but, with the example of Porto Rico before them, we have grave doubts if that nebulous prospect will induce them to come out of their swamps and embrace their deliverers. When we turn to other matters dealt with by Mr. Bryan and likely to figure in the coming contest, that of trusts bulks most largely. Looking at the whole discussion and the record in Congress of both parties, it is insincere and purposeless, but of the two there can be no doubts that the Republicans for various reasons are the capitalists' friends, and Mr. Bryan may make a good deal of this as he did before. The only achievement the present Congress can boast is the passing of a gold-standard act which, dictated by no lofty motives, will appeal to the moneyed classes; and the experience of the last election shows that a campaign conducted under present conditions against their united influences is almost certainly foredoomed to failure.

THE NEW GERMAN NAVY.

THE last opposition to the German navy bill has been easily overcome in the German Parliament, and the Germans will soon possess a powerful fleet. Ostensibly it is not to be finished until 1916; in reality that year has been put as the limit for the existence of vessels in the Kaiser's fleet which may be considered obsolete. Already the German navy is much stronger

FATHER NEPTUNE: "Bust my bulkheads and shiver my compartments, have I got to learn German at my time of life!" —*Punch.*

in fighting ships than a comparison of its aggregate tonnage with that of other navies would lead the uninitiated to suppose. The Reichstag has refused cruisers, which were badly needed according to the secretary of the navy; but, as the *The St. James's Gazette* (London) predicted, the Emperor uses his battle-ships as cruisers, and four of these of the latest pattern have left for the far East. The increase of the fleet, which will contain 38 first-class battle-ships when brought up to the standard, is chiefly due to the unceasing agitation of German navy clubs at home and abroad. It also meets the wishes of the Emperor, who is held mainly responsible by many people outside of Germany. Professor Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto *Weekly Sun*, says:

"The crack-brained German Emperor has just dragooned his Parliament into doubling his war navy. France and England at once follow suit. Italy will probably do the same. . . . There will be no pulling up on the part of the governments so long as they can draw the money; while the lust of war will be constantly stimulated, and the sight of means to do ill deeds will cause the ill deeds to be done. The ostentatious display of England's naval power at the jubilee could not fail to have the effect of disposing the nation to war. If the people of any one country would resolutely use their franchise to force disarmament on

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their Government, their example would probably prevail. But nobody will begin."

Many papers in Great Britain which had ridiculed the possibility of German sea-power, admit now that it is becoming a reality. *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) says:

"Germany's advance among the 'world powers' is the theme of a most interesting paper submitted to the Foreign Office by Mr. Gâstrell, the commercial attaché to the British embassy at Berlin. . . . Such is the increase of her mercantile interests that 70 per cent. of Germany's commerce is now carried by sea. For this her own mercantile marine largely provides. In actual tonnage Germany stands second to the United Kingdom, and her steam tonnage is to-day ten times what it was in 1872. These are a few of the figures by which Mr. Gastrell reminds Europe how the aspirations of the Kaiser for a world empire—aspirations too often scoffed at by the unthinking—are being realized."

The German opposition papers which advocated the navy bill all speak of threats uttered by English and American statesmen and journalists against Germany as justification for the expense to be incurred. Not a few papers throughout Europe suspect that Great Britain dislikes the thought of a powerful German fleet. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"That a nation can create transoceanic interests without possessing a powerful fleet Germany has proven. What Herr Richter, the leader of the opposition, forgets, but what the Reichstag comprehends, is that when this commercial prosperity has been created it must be protected against the jealousy of rivals. We in France are only indirectly concerned. The British fleet is sure to be increased in consequence of this German augmentation, and this will in turn force us to build. Great Britain is not likely to permit herself to be outdistanced by a rival whose sovereign has adopted the disquieting motto: '*Unsere Zukunft liegt auf dem Meere*,' *i.e.*, 'Our future is on the sea!'"

Nor is Russia disturbed because Germany increases her fleet. "Great Britain has a large fleet, and claims to be paramount on the ocean for that reason. She continually threatens others with her fleet. The consequence is obvious. Other fleets are being built to neutralize Britain's power," says the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOCTORS' DIFFERENCES ABOUT CHINA.

DR. A. H. SMITH, who has spent the better part of his life among the Chinese of the Shantung district, going in and out of their cottages almost like one of themselves, and so getting a grip of something better than mere impressions, has given to the world what he has gathered from his intercourse with the Chinese in two books, the first, published some ten years ago, "Chinese Characteristics"; the second, which has recently appeared, being entitled "Village Life in China." The latter has received unqualified praise from *The Athenæum*, and is dealt with in a leader of the Kobe *Weekly Chronicle*, from which we extract the following:

"*The Athenæum* reviewer bluntly says that the main impression left on the reader by a perusal of 'Village Life in China' is that a more sordid existence than that of a Chinese peasant is difficult to imagine. This is, to a certain extent, the outcome of overpopulation; says Dr. Smith. 'There are too many villages to the square mile, too many families to the village, too many mouths to the family. Wherever one goes it is the same weary tale with interminable reiteration. Poverty, poverty, poverty, always and ever more poverty' . . . Every trade and calling is hopelessly overmanned, and the struggle for existence is proportionately keen. In Shantung schoolmasters are more numerous than those who can read, and the wretched pittance they are able to gain by explaining the 'saws' of Confucius and Mencius is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. . . . . .

"In Europe and America family life often brings light and happiness into the smallest cottage. But in China family life is unknown. It is a shame for a man to be seen with his wife in public, and for a husband to converse with his wife at home is to draw upon himself the ridicule of his friends and neighbors. Writes Dr. Smith: 'In those unique instances in which the young couple have the good sense to get acquainted with each other, and present the appearance of actually exchanging ideas, this circumstance is the joke of the whole family circle. We have heard of cases in which members of a family in which there was a newly married couple kept a string, in which was tied a knot every time they were heard to speak to one another. This cord would subsequently be exhibited to them in ridicule of their intimacy.'"

A correspondent, writing in reply to the foregoing, in the Kobe *Chronicle*, prefers the other side of the picture as presented by the noted traveler, Mrs. Bishop, from whose book "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond" he thus quotes:

"China bristles with contradictions. The sick man ought to be in decay, but he is not. His innate cheerfulness is scarcely clouded by our repeated assertions that he ought to be dead, and he faces the future which we prophesy for him without misgiving. On the whole peace, order, and a fair amount of prosperity prevail throughout the empire. The gains of labor are secure; taxation, even with the squeezes attending it, is rarely oppressive in the country, and in the towns is extremely light. The phrase 'ground down' does not apply to the Chinese peasant. There is complete religious toleration. Guilds, trades-unions, and other combinations carry out their systems unimpeded, and the Chinese genius for association is absolutely unfettered. The Chinese practically in actual life are one of the freest peoples on earth. He is free in all trades and industries to make money and to keep it; to rise from the peasant's hut to place and dignity."

A POINTED QUESTION FROM JAPAN.

"*EX Oriente Lux*" is the motto of *The Orient*, a Tokyo magazine edited in English by Japanese for the avowed purpose of enlightening the Anglo-Saxon world with regard to Japan. Its editor is very anxious for an explanation of the apparent divergence between Christian theory and practise. We condense his article as follows:

Japan enjoys the unique distinction of being the only non-Christian power that has been admitted into what is called the comity of nations on a footing of perfect equality, and to judge from the utterances of the European and American press she is by no means the least respected power. Unfortunately the cause of this respect is not such as to satisfy all Japanese. Japan has made great progress in the arts of peace, but that is not really why she is respected. That respect was earned in a short nine months by the achievements of the Japanese army and navy. Now, that sort of thing is pleasing enough to a nation's *amour propre*, but on calmly thinking the matter over some Japanese would wish that the respect of Western nations had been earned by something else than by mere proficiency in the art of slaughter conducted on modern scientific principles. Russia, too, is respected and feared. Yet she is the only non-constitutional country in the comity of nations. The liberty of the individual and of the press is under the tyranny of mere administrative orders in Russia, and official peculation is nearly as rife as in China. And this gives rise to strange misgivings. Are the so-called Christian nations really followers of the religious cult they so ostentatiously and proudly profess?

Without going so far with Count Tolstoy as to say that his rendering of the real meaning of Christianity is the correct one, we do go so far as to say that the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount are the most important in the so-called Christian code of morality. And these precepts unquestionably are against war, and all against according honor to any nation or any man on the mere grounds of success in the exercise of brute force, much less of success in slaughtering enemies. And yet it is precisely on these grounds that non-Christian Japan has been accorded the respect of so-called Christian Europe and America!

We can very well understand the old Hebrews respecting us for success in war, for the old Hebrew God was a God of battles. But we have always understood that the Christian Father in heaven was no mere tribal war-god, but a God of love. The present situation is not a little puzzling to us benighted heathens of Japan, who have earned the respect of those who profess to follow the precepts of Christ on the Mount by success in slaughtering our enemies, and by that alone. Will real Christians kindly explain what it all means?

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Van Horne writes from St. Thomas, May 6, 1900:

Business continues depressed, tho there was an increase of $40,000 in the value of the imports received in this port from the United States in 1899. Imports from the United States into Christiansted and Fredericksted, St. Croix, were about the average of late years. The year 1899 was a great crop season for St. Croix, the yield being many per cent. more than ordinary. Most of the sugar was exported to the United States, the natural buying and selling market for the Danish West Indies. The provision trade is almost wholly with the United States, but the dry-goods trade is with Europe. European houses have sought the trade, and probably will continue to keep it until American houses study the wants of tropical countries.

There are many cabinetmakers here who manufacture furniture of the beautiful hard woods that grow so readily in these parts—cedar, mahogany, etc. I have seen at least fifty different kinds of hard wood that could be polished with most satisfactory effect. American or European soft woods will not last in this climate. They are destroyed by an insect called the wood louse. This seems not to be understood by foreign manufacturers of furniture, such as pianos, for instance. I have seen an instrument honeycombed by these little creatures and rendered useless. The wood most commonly used for building purposes and for furniture is the hard pine of the southern part of the United States. Many cargoes of this lumber are brought here.

St. Thomas is preeminently a coaling-station. This fact is being emphasized more and more each year. Steam navigation of the ocean, with cable facilities, has caused this port to lose the position of commercial provider for the West Indies; but as a coaling-station it is without a peer, all things considered. A hundred thousand tons of coal were handled here twice during the past year, the Hamburg-American Line alone using more than 6,000 tons per month. The present superintendent of the company's wharf, still a young man, says he remembers when 6,000 tons was a large quantity of coal to handle during twelve months. At the present rate of use, the quantity needed will be 75,000 tons for the next twelve months, and it is to be remembered that every pound of this coal is American. The Gle Transatlantique Steamship Company is also a large consumer of steaming coal, which is stored here and used for its own steamers exclusively. The average per month is 1,000 tons. The only steamship companies not using American coal are the La Veloce Navagazione Italiana and the Royal Mail of London, which employ Welsh coal in small quantities. Brondsted & Co. keep the only sale depot and have a variety of customers. During the past year, the managers have supplied American, English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Austrian, Dominican, and Russian men-of-war with United States coal, as well as a number of ships which had used up their supply at sea.

St. Thomas, lying as it does in the track of commerce and offering a commodious and safe harbor, must in the near future—especially when the isthmian canal is finished—become the relief station and coal-supply depot of the middle Atlantic.

Consul Long writes from Cairo May 12, 1900:

Many and impressive evidences of the efficiency of the United States system of building up and promoting home industries are afforded by the recent rapid expansion of our exports of manufactured goods in all parts of the world, and especially in Egypt. While our makers of agricultural implements and machinery are just beginning to properly appreciate the value of importance of the new field in the great valley of the Nile, it will be observed from the following extracts from the report of Lord Cromer, British agent and consul-general in Egypt, on the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1899, that American builders of railway locomotives, whose foresight and enterprise carried them into successful competition with the English here a few years ago, are still holding the field, and it may be confidently assumed that they are here to stay.

Under the head of "railways," Lord Cromer says:

"Large additions were made to the rolling-stock in the course of last year. Most of the new stock added is, however, to replace old stock which had been condemned. I may mention that four trial heavy engines, exceeding in power the largest locomotives in use on the English railways, were ordered last year, viz, two from Messrs. Dubs, of Glasgow, and two from America. On the subject of various works now in progress, Captain Johnstone, the acting president of the railway administration, writes to me: 'They form but a small part of what is required, and I trust that funds may soon be available for the various urgent services, more especially in connection with the port of Alexandria and the Cairo goods-yard, which the administrations have from time to time brought before the Government for approval.' On this point I can only repeat what I said last year. There can be no doubt that railway progress in Egypt has not kept pace with the growing prosperity of the country. What is now required is that a considerable sum—say, one and a half millions—should be borrowed, in order to enable the railways to be put into thoroughly good working order. . . . . .

"I am glad to say that the only locomotives recently supplied by an English firm — Messrs. Neilson Reid & Co., of Glasgow—have not given the slightest trouble. Those purchased from America in 1898 have also done well; but, as they differ in many respects from our standard types, our men have taken some time to learn their peculiarities, and we have not been able to get the best results out of them. The action of the board in ordering locomotives and wagons from America has been criticized. It is due simply to the fact that American firms, while they are not in a position to tender on more favorable terms than others in our designs, almost invariably offer us engines or wagons built to standard designs of their own at lower prices and in less time, while English and other European makers content themselves with tendering on our designs, being, as a rule, not in the habit of manufacturing to standard designs of their own. We much prefer adhering to our own standards; but in cases where time and cost are of great importance, such an offer from America can not be passed by. On the other hand, the length of time required at present by competent English firms to execute such orders is prohibitive, and the only order placed for locomotives this year, besides the trial orders referred to elsewhere, went to a Belgian firm, who offered delivery in three and a half months less than any English firm, and who have done good work for us in previous years."

The above observations of Lord Cromer refer to the year 1899. To-day, there are forty-six American locomotives either in use of ordered by the Egyptian railway administration; three hundred and seventy-one cars are in use and orders for four hundred more cars have been placed. The superiority of American engines and cars, as well as of all other railway equipment and supplies, is conceded by railway officials and experts, and the demands upon our shops will continue to grow with increasing rapidity.

The people of the United States may look with pardonable pride upon our success in furnishing electrical engines for London, locomotives for railways in India and Great Britain, iron bridges for the Sudan, and machinery and manufactured goods for all countries. Having supplied our own markets, we now send forth the machinery that is to aid civilization in all parts of the globe, from the burning deserts of the Sudan to the frozen fields of Siberia.

Consul Worman, of Munich, under date of May 1, 1900, reports that the biscuit and cake manufacturers of Germany have formed a trust and fixed minimum prices for unpacked goods ("Nakte Waare"), common biscuits ("Volksbisquits"),

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Is perhaps the brightest and most cheerful as well as the most extensive and elegant hotel in the Western Hemisphere. It is preeminently the favorite resort for recreation, pleasure, and health, and is patronized by leading people from all parts of the world. This grand hotel, with its extensive and fairy-like grounds, is situated in the most eligible and fashionable part of this most fashionable Spa.

A PICTURESQUE ROUTE.

The Champlain Transportation Co., of Burlington, Vt., sailing in connection with the D. & H. R.R. System advertised on last page, traverses the most picturesque Lake George and also the equally picturesque and historic Lake Champlain in full view of the towering peaks of the Green Mountains on the east and the Adirondacks on the west.

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Kenosha, Wis., a manufacturing city of considerable importance, is situated 34 miles south of Milwaukee and 51 miles north of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has a population of over 14,000. The city is in excellent financial condition; owns its own waterworks and a complete sewerage system; is well paved, and the improvements generally indicate substantial prosperity.

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and Albert cakes, to rule the whole industry in Germany.

On May 5, Mr. Worman notes that the various German manufacturers of cement are to hold a meeting for the formation of a syndicate, which will open a central bureau for the sale of all the cement output of German factories.

Acting Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, May 18, 1900:

According to several newspapers of Milan, the Italian Minister of Railroads has empowered the Italian Meridional, Mediterranean, and Sicilian railroads to call for bids for 123 locomotives, 460 baggage-cars, and 2,673 freight-cars, valued at $8,878,000. For the construction of these, competition is open to the world. It seems to me that some of our large builders of locomotives should stand a fair chance of getting part of these orders. I am unable to give the time limit of bids.

PERSONALS.

THE following, taken from the New York *Sun*, will be convenient to bear in mind during the Presidential campaign:

MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

William McKinley is 57 years of age; Theodore Roosevelt is 42.

President McKinley was born in Ohio; Roosevelt was born in New York City.

McKinley is of Scotch-Irish ancestry; Roosevelt is of Holland-Dutch descent. The name Roosevelt means "field of roses."

McKinley, educated in Ohio, studied law in Albany, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. Roosevelt was educated at Harvard College and at the Columbia Law School in this city.

Both McKinley and Roosevelt are trained in the affairs of public life, legislative and executive. Mr. Roosevelt was for three terms a member of the New York Assembly. Mr. McKinley represented his home district for fourteen years in Congress. Afterward he was elected governor of Ohio, and was reelected to the same office by a largely increased majority in 1898. He was the presiding officer of the convention which nominated his Republican predecessor, Mr. Harrison for President.

Mr. McKinley was 26 years of age when elected prosecuting attorney of his native county in Ohio; Mr. Roosevelt was 22 years of age when he was first elected member of the New York Assembly.

Roosevelt was made Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President McKinley in April, 1897. He was elected governor of New York in 1898.

Mr. McKinley was promoted to the Presidency from the governorship of Ohio, and Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for the Vice-Presidency while governor of New York.

Both McKinley and Roosevelt have war records. Mr. McKinley was a soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, which participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Lexington, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. McKinley was one of the youngest men in the regiment, which included ninety-two members under 21. Roosevelt's military record in Cuba at San Juan and on neighboring fighting fields is of universal public knowledge.

Both McKinley and Roosevelt are interesting and effective public speakers.

Mr. McKinley comes from a State having 23 electoral votes; Mr. Roosevelt from a State having 36.

Both candidates upon the Republican national ticket are now in office. Mr. McKinley is President of the United States; Mr. Roosevelt is governor of the State of New York.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

William J. Bryan is a native of Illinois; Adlai E. Stevenson is a resident of that State. Bryan was born at Salem; Stevenson resides at Bloomington.

Both are lawyers. Stevenson is in active practise.

Bryan was 40 years of age on the 19th of March last; Stevenson was 65 on the 23d of October.

Both have been candidates before for the offices to which they were nominated by the Kansas City convention.

The Illinois county of which Bryan is a native gave him 400 majority in 1896. Christian county, Kentucky, of which Stevenson is a native, is one of the strong Republican counties of that State. It has a large colored population. Goebel lost it at the last election by 600 majority. Stevenson lost it when a candidate for Vice-President in 1892. Bloomington, in which Stevenson resides, gave 2,225 Republican and 2,100 Democratic votes in 1892, with Stevenson on the Democratic ticket.

Both Bryan and Stevenson have been members of Congress, each for two terms. Bryan was first elected in 1890; Stevenson sixteen years earlier.

Stevenson was the tail of the successful Democratic ticket in 1892; Bryan was the head of the unsuccessful Democratic ticket in 1896.

Nebraska, from which Bryan hails, has 8 electoral votes; Illinois, from which Stevenson comes, has 24.

Bryan was nominated for the Presidency in Chicago in 1896 on the fifth ballot, one of his opponents being Stevenson. Stevenson was nominated in the same city for Vice-President four years earlier, on the first ballot, as he was in Kansas City. His opponents were Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, Judge Morse (who has become a Republican) of Michigan, Henry Watterson, and John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Nebraska has never furnished the country with a President, or Illinois with a Vice-President, except Stevenson. The only Republican candidate for Vice-President nominated from Illinois was defeated in 1884.

Bryan and Stevenson were both in the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Stevenson presiding over the Senate and Mr. Bryan being a member of the Ways and Means committee of the House.

Both Bryan and Stevenson are civilians—Stevenson distinctively so. He was, however, a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy in 1877.

Bryan is a tireless and effective political campaigner. Mr. Stevenson dated his letter of acceptance of the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1892 from Charleston, W. Va., and in it he wrote: "The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation." A rabbit's foot was presented to him in that canvass.

Neither Bryan nor Stevenson hold any public office at present.

HERE is one of Hamilton W. Mabie's stories of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher once told me that he never ate soup, that he got very tired of sitting through the first course of dinner, and that he finally decided he would do something with that time. He had Froude's *History of England* at hand, in twelve octavo volumes, and every day when the people filed into the dining-room he sat down on a sofa and picked up a volume of Froude and read until the second course was announced. In that way he read Froude's *History of England* in two winters.—*New York Press.*

A SPECIAL edition of the *Eton College Chronicle* gives the names of 1,001 old Etonians who are, or have been, serving in South Africa. The names include those of Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Methuen, Sir H. E. Colville, Lieut.-Gen. N. G. Lyttleton, Sir H. C. Chermside, Gens. R. Pole-Carew, B. D. Campbell, G. Barton (wounded), Lord Dundonald, R. E. Knox (wounded), Hutton, Inigo Jones, and Buraside.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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THERE remain but a few more weeks to take advantage of our Reduced Price Sale on Suits and Skirts. Some weeks ago, when we began this Sale, we had several thousand pieces of suitings and skirtings on hand. Almost all of these have been closed out, but a nice assortment is still left; the balance must now be sold in order to make room for our new Fall stock of materials. You will not soon have another opportunity of securing a fashionable garment made to order at such a great reduction from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every suit and skirt in our line, and many of our garments have been reduced to exactly one-half of former prices. The quality of materials and workmanship, however, is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.**

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Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout; former price $10; reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10; some reduced to $7.50. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34; some reduced to $10. Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4. $7 Skirts reduced to $4.67; some reduced to $3.50. Handsome Wash Suits in the newest styles; former price $4; reduced to $2. $5 Wash Suits reduced to $2.50. Wash Skirts, indispensable for Summer wear; former price $3; reduced to $1.50. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2. Reduced prices on Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts.

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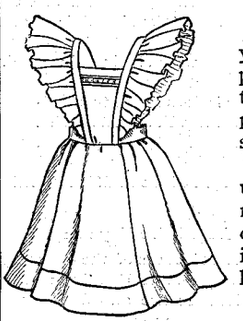

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Definition.—A satirist is a man who discovers things about himself, and then says them about some one else.—*Life.*

An Explanation.—JOHNNY: "Paw, what is blackmail?"

PAW: Mourning envelopes."—*Baltimore American.*

A Free-Thinker.—"That gentleman who is being introduced to Miss Binks is a free-thinker." "Which is he, a bachelor or a widower?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Reason Why.—TOM: "That horse of Mrs. De Smyth's seems to be very fond of her."

JACK: "Naturally; she's a grass widow,"—*Chicago News.*

Encouraging.—SHE: "Do you think in, say two years, I could sing in opera, professer?"

"Hardly that. But you are pretty sure of a roof garden."—*Life.*

Reward of Bravery.—"So Belle is engaged to a one-armed man?" "Yes; she says she admired him for the way in which he went to work to win his way single-handed."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

No Sign.—SQUIRE (engaging coachman): "Are you married?"

COACHMAN: "No, sir. These 'ere scratches came from a cat."—*Exchange.*

Physics.—FIRST BOY: "Did you take physics at your school?"

SECOND BOY: "No; but ma made me take physics at home."—*Boston Transcript.*

His Fadder.—FIRST URCHIN: "My fadder's a dandy. He never told de truth in his life."

SECOND URCHIN: "How do yer know?"

FIRST URCHIN: "He says so."—*Judge.*

Off His Conscience.—"Papa, will you give me a good, sound licking?" "What for, Bobbie?" "Well, I am going to sneak off and go swimming, and I don't want to be bothered with a future."—*Life.*

His Idea.—GREENE: "What's your idea of a summer house?"

LAWN: "Oh, any kind of a building that can be made to serve as a backing for a piazza."—*Exchange.*

Logical.—LITTLE WILLIE: "Where do sea horses come from, pa?"

PA: "Why, from the sea, of course."

LITTLE WILLIE: "Then bay horses must come from the bay, don't they, pa?"

His Version.—"Let me sell you an alarm clock to help you get up in the morning." "Help me get up! Man, are you crazy? All an alarm clock does is to make people feel doubly determined to stay in bed."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Best Ones.—MRS. PUSHOR: "The only ones who haven't called on us are those people living on the corner of the avenue."

MR. PUSHOR: "They are probably the nicest people in the neighborhood."—*Life.*

Justified.—FUDDY: "Mrs. Brownrig always speaks of her physician, Dr. Sticker, as an 'old war-horse.' Isn't it odd?"

DUDDY: "Oh, I don't know. They say he is a terrible charger."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rightfully Ostracized.—"No," said Senator Lotsmun, "most of us have nothing to do with Smallpyle. He tried to use his official position as a Senator to fatten his pocketbook—and failed. Failed, sir, most disgracefully!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Saving Habit.—"I can't see," said the shoe clerk boarder, "why a Scotchman should say 'hae' for 'have.'"

"It is his very saving disposition. He saves a 'v' every time he does so," said the Cheerful Idiot. —*Indianapolis Press.*

Diplomatic.—WIFE: "O John! I was shopping at Joblotz to-day, and I saw just the sweetest thing there——"

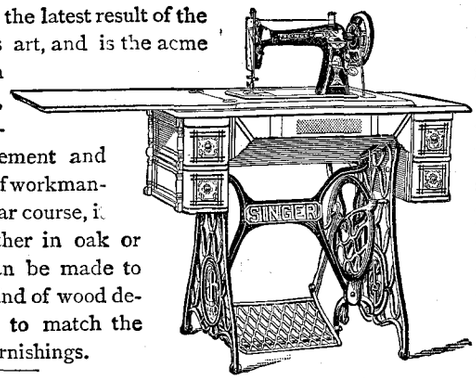
HUSBAND (diplomatically): "Yes. That's a great scheme of Joblotz to have mirrors all through the store."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Fish Stories.—FIRST OCTOPUS: "Here comes Old Shark; let's swim away."

SECOND OCTOPUS: "Why?"

FIRST OCTOPUS: "Oh, he's always telling about the time he caught a man ten feet long and let him get away."—*Baltimore American.*

The Singer Cabinet-Table



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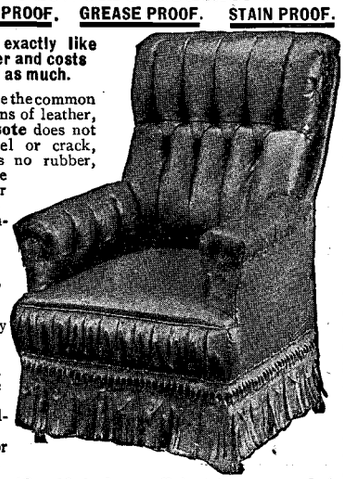

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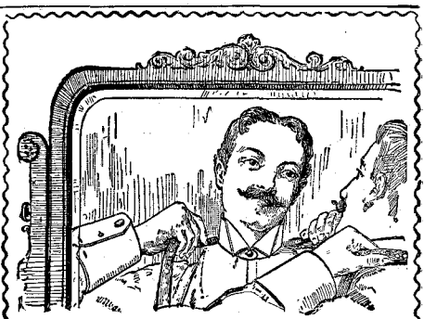

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Company.—There was a piece of cold pudding on the lunch table, and mamma divided it between Willie and Elsie. Willie looked at his pudding—then at his mother's empty plate. "Mamma," he said earnestly, "I can't enjoy my pudding when you haven't any. Take Elsie's."—*Life.*

The Tables Turned.—FRIEND: "You took your son into your establishment some months ago to teach him the business, I understand. How did it turn out?"

BUSINESS MAN (wearily): "Great success. He's teaching me now."—*New York Weekly.*

Which One?—TESS: "She's old Brownson's widow."

JESS: "Which one is she?"

TESS: "What do you mean!"

JESS: "Why, he was married twice. Is she his first or second widow?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Grave Thought.—THE AID: "Pardon me, general, but you seem to be worried. May I ask why you hesitate? You know that capturing Pretoria and ending the war is now an easy matter."

LORD ROBERTS: "Yes, I know. It's the thought of Alfred Austin that makes me hesitate."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Notice.—The following notice was lately affixed to a church door in Hertfordshire, and read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk."—*Tit-Bits.*

Steps.—MCJIGGER: "So he's married again. Married a widow."

THINGUMBOB: "Yes, with six children, ranging from two to fourteen years. When they line up they're regular steps."

MCJIGGER: "Naturally; they're his stepchildren."—*Baltimore American.*

Literal.—A certain man was invited to speak at a local gathering, and was placed last on the list of speakers. Moreover, the chairman introduced several speakers whose names were not on the list, and the audience was tired out when he said, introducing the final speaker: "Mr. Bones will now give us his address." "My address," said Mr. Bones, rising, "is 551 Park Villas, S. W., and I wish you all good-night."—*Exchange.*

The First Time.—

Said a dude to an Irish barber one day,
Just to make a display of his wit:
"Did you ever shave a monkey, my man?
For the task I'm sure you're fit."

"Faith, an' Oi niver a monkey did shave,"
The Irishman answered, with twinkling eye;
"But Oi'm thinking Oi can do it all right,
So get in th' chair an' Oi'll try."

—*Chicago News.*

Anticipation.—PREMATURE: "Well, old man, I am going down to the seashore to visit my fiancée." "Who is she?" "How do I know?"—*Life.*

No Doubt of It.—TEACHER: "In the sentence 'Patrick beat John with his fists,' what is Patrick?"

BRIGHT BOY: "He's Irish."—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Explanation.—"Mamma," said little Ethel. Mrs. Gayley's husband isn't dead, is he?" "No, dear?" "Then what's she going to be married again for?" "Never mind, dear. You can't understand such things." "Oh, I know," exclaimed the little girl; "it's just like getting vaccinated. It didn't take the first time, did it?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

A New Friendship.—BIGHEAD: "Isn't it strange the way the nations are acting? Americans express sympathy with Kruger, Canadians with Aguinaldo, and Russians with Cronje."

WISEUM: "Oh! I don't know. That is about as close as Christian nations can get to the divine command. They love one another's enemies."—*Puck.*

3 Questions

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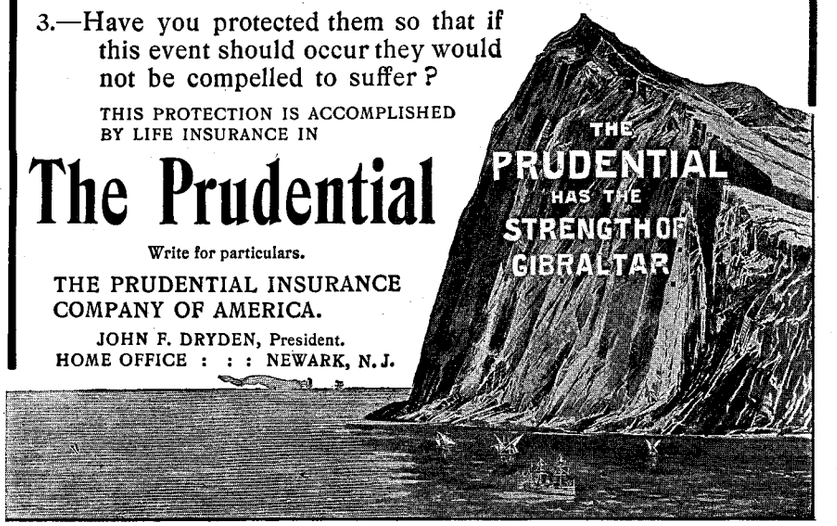

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 9.—It is reported that Prince Ching has organized a determined opposition to the Boxers and is protecting the legations, and that the loyal troops have killed 3,000 Boxers in the streets of Peking; the 9th Infantry has arrived at Taku.

July 10.—A despatch from Shanghai says that the Empress Dowager was restored to the throne on June 30, and that Prince Ching had succeeded in getting supplies to the legations.

It is reported from Tien-Tsin that the Chinese shelled the foreign settlements all day July 3; Japanese, Russian, and British troops attempted to repel the attack, but were unsuccessful; casualties among the civilians were few; those of the troops, except the Japanese, who lost twenty-three men, are unknown.

At the German Foreign Office it is said that Japan has agreed to send troops to China on the basis that territorial advancement shall be shared equally among the Powers.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Paris vote a credit of 14,500,000 francs additional for the crisis in China.

The State Department makes public the text of the identical note which was recently delivered to the Powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. In brief, it said that this country did not consider itself at war with China; and insisted that after armed intervention

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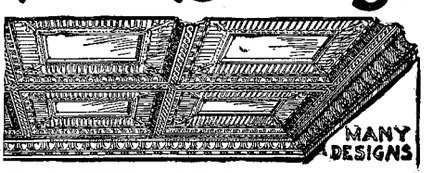

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has restored order, the integrity of the Chinese empire shall be maintained.

July 11.—The Chinese bombarded Tien-Tsin from July 5 to July 8; on July 6 a fierce attack was repelled by the Russians, two hundred of whom were killed.

Li Hung Chang and other viceroys send word that the Legations are safe, and that the revolt of the Boxers is being gradually checked.

Dr. von Mumm von Schwarzenstein is appointed German minister to Peking to succeed the late Baron von Ketteler, an action taken to mean that Germany does not consider a state of war existing.

July 12.—The situation in China appears ominous; no word has been received from Europeans at Peking since Sir Robert Hart's message on June 24, and the allied forces are reported hard pressed at Tien-Tsin.

Vice-Admiral Seymour sent a despatch to the Admiralty on June 7 from Tien-Tsin, saying that the bombardment continued and that there was urgent need of reenforcements.

The Italian and German foreign ministers announce that the aims of their countries are similar to those of the United States.

July 13.—In European capitals little hope is expressed regarding the safety of the legations in Peking, and Washington officials admit that no reliance is placed in news from Chinese sources. England has decided to send another division to the Far East; Italy has also decided to send more troops.

July 14.—It is reported that the allies will attempt nothing more than to hold Tien-Tsin for a base.

July 15.—The Italian consul at Shanghai sends a despatch to Rome, saying that the Italians missions in Hu-Nan have been destroyed.

Seemingly authentic despatches confirm the report of the massacre of all foreigners in Peking. An attempt was made to break through the Boxers' lines, but failed. The attack being renewed, the foreigners, overwhelmed by numbers, shot their women and children and were themselves killed, after a desperate resistance.

The Japanese at Tien-Tsin, on July 9, it is reported, drove the enemy back by a flank movement, killing many Boxers and capturing four guns.

Chinese troops on July 11 made an attack upon the railway station at Tien-Tsin, but were beaten back, the allied forces losing 150 men.

The United States Government takes measures to suppress sternly and promptly any anti-Chinese outbreaks that may occur in this country.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 9.—Lord Roberts reports several skirmishes in which the Boers were unsuccessful. President Steyn and General De Wet are retreating further into the mountainous country, and several members of the Free State Government have surrendered.

July 10.—Lord Roberts reports the capture of Bethlehem after a sharp fight.

The Boers have evacuated all their positions around Senekal, in the Orange River Colony.

July 11.—British advices from Pretoria allege that the Boers, realizing the hopelessness of their struggle, are preparing to sue for peace.

July 12.—Lord Roberts reports a serious reverse at Nitral's Nek, eighteen miles from Pretoria. The British casualties were about 200.

July 13.—Colonel Mahon defeats the Boers around Pietfontein; General Clery has cleared the country between Standerton and Heidelberg.

July 14.—Troops of Sir Redvers Buller are reported to be moving through Van Reenan's Pass, making the occupation of Harrismith and the isolation of De Wet's force almost certain; General Rundle's rapid advance is said to have placed the Boers in an embarrassing position.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 10.—The French Parliament is prorogued after a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies.

July 11.—A committee of the Paris Municipal Council reports against a grant of land to the American National Institute for Artists.

July 12.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies ratifies the commercial treaty with the United States.

July 13.—Two boxes of explosives were found in cellars in the Champs Elysées.

July 14.—Reports say that general rains in India have improved the situation in the famine districts.

July 15.—*Philippines:* During last week's scouting, three Americans were killed and two wounded, and thirty-five rebels were killed; fifty rebels were captured, and twenty-five rifles and fourteen tons of powder and ammunition taken.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

July 9.—At a conference in Lincoln, Neb., the Bryan plan of campaign is considered, and it is decided to intrust it to a fusion committee, to be named by a chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

July 10.—*Populist:* Silver Republican and Democratic meeting are addressed by Bryan and Towne in Lincoln, Nebraska.

July 11.—The Maine Democratic Convention nominates S. S. Lord, of Saco, for governor, and indorses the Kansas City platform.

July 12.—President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt are informed of their nominations by the Republican National Convention, at their homes in Canton and Oyster Bay; they respond to the addresses of notification by Senators Lodge and Wolcott in speeches accepting the nominations, and reviewing the issues of the campaign.

Bryan and Stevenson will receive their formal notification on August 8.

The Populists control the Fusion conventions of Nebraska.

July 13.—The names of the members of the Republican Executive Committee to manage the campaign are announced by Chairman Hanna; the place of Charles Dick as secretary will be filled by Perry S. Heath, who is to resign from the Post Office Department.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 10.—A reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Germany is effected.

The National Educational Association opens its annual session in Charleston, S. C.

July 11.—Governor Roosevelt dismisses the charges brought against Controller Coler.

July 12.—The new Hamburg-American Line steamship *Deutschland* arrives off Sandy Hook, making her voyage from Plymouth in 5 days, 15 hours, 46 minutes.

July 13.—North German Lloyd officials announce that the burned piers of the company in Hoboken will be rebuilt and will be made of stone.

July 14.—United States Senator John H. Gear, of Iowa, dies suddenly in Washington.

July 15.—A fire at Prescott, Ariz., destroys property in the business portion of the city, valued at $1,000,000.

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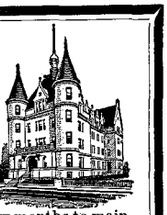

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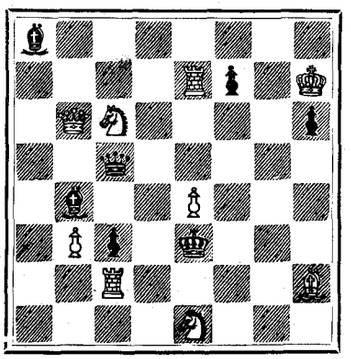
Problem 487.

By BARON WARDENER.

Second Prize *Tägliche Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

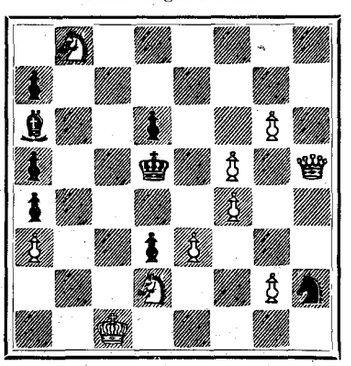
White mates in two moves.

Problem 488.

By J. JESPERSEN.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 483.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

No. 484.

1. Kt—Q 6	2. Q—K 4 ch	3. B—K 7, mate
K—K 3	K x Kt (must)	
1.	2. Q—K 4 ch	3. Kt—Kt 7, mate
K—Q 5	K—B 4	
	2.	3. B—R 5, mate
	K—B 6	
1.	2. B—B 7!	3. Kt - B 5, mate
R—R 2	K—Q 5	
	2.	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
	P—B 4	
	2.	3. Q—K 4, mate
	Any other	
1.	2. Kt—B 7 ch	3. B—Kt 6, mate
P—B 4	K—Q 5	
	2.	3. B x P, mate
	K—B 5	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; Capt. W. Hoffman, Salt Lake City; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Merope," Cincinnati.

483 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. A. Overholser, Dundee, Minn.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. H. E. Thompson and M. Letcher, Douglasville, Ga.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; G. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; O. S. Veerhoff, Washington, D. C.; G. B. Morrison, College View, Neb.; C. G. Titus, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; J. F. Dunn, Walhalla, S. C.

Comments (483): "Very ingenious, but quite easy"—M. W. H.; "A bracing bit of British brilliancy"—I. W. B.; "A problem of discovery"—F. S. F.; "Not difficult, but very neat"—F. H. J.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Unique"—J. G. L.; "Ingenious and interesting"—S. M. M.; "Too easy to be very interesting"—J. E. W.; "Solved at a glance"—W. B. M..; "Not so easy as it looks"—B. A. R.; "The position of White K gives away the key"—H. W. F.; "Interesting"—J. G. O.; "Excellent"—C. E. L.; "Ingenious example of dis. mate"—F. L. H.; "Situation full of surprises"—H. E. T. and M. L.

(484): "Key obvious, but still a charming problem"—M. W. H.; "Becoming gem of B. G. Laws, but not without some flagrant flaws"—I. W. B.; "Laws has never composed a better one"—F. S. F.: "Key intricate, mates superb"—F. H. J.; "Beautiful. The variations after R—R2 are really most ingenious"—M. M.; "Both problems of a strength mercifully tempered to the torrid weather"—W. R. C.; "Beautiful"—J. G. L.; "A weak effort, *apropos* of nothing"—W. H.; "Develops several very interesting situations. A good study"—S. M. M.

In addition to those reported. S. M. M. got 479; J. F. D., 481; G. P., 477 and 478.

Comments on the Paris Tournament.

Mr. L. Hoffer, who was on the ground during the Paris Tournament, in summing up the performances of the players, makes the following remarks about the principal contestants:

"Dr. Lasker's performance is unprecedented. This is the third great tournament he has won in succession. He appears to win his games with ease; there is no deep or complicated combination in any of them; the utmost simplicity prevails, and he always keeps just enough in hand to win in the end. Every one of his games is well earned. He makes his calculations with mathematical accuracy, and nothing is left to chance. He has no strokes of luck like some of the other players, and does not require them. Only Schlechter's, and to a lesser degree Janowski's games, might have been drawn.

"Pillsbury has an air of fatigue, and his nerves are overwrought, a consequence of his simultaneous blindfold playing. He lost to Marshall through a miscalculation, to Burn and Lasker by a blunder. If making the fewest mistakes constitutes tho greatest general, it was not Pillsbury.

"Marshall has been lucky, altho we doubt whether he will admit it. If his knowledge of the theory were equal to an uncontrollable self-assurance, he would have disputed the first prize with Lasker. With Schlechter, Brody, Rosen, and Showalter he had lost games in the opening; but no sooner did they let him off than he took the reins in his own hand, so that he scored three of them. To this must be added his loss to Janowski when he should have won. His score against the prize winners is equal to Lasker's.

"Schlechter played below his form and did not get even a prize. His score is equal to Marco's and Mieses', but his total is inferior, as it is made up of a larger percentage of Draws."

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, makes the following comparison of the scores under the rules of play, which required the first Draw to be played over, and what might have been under the usual rules:

Scores of the leaders: Lasker, 14½; Pillsbury, 12½; Marshall and Maroczy, 12; Burn, 11; Tschigorin, 10½; Schlechter, Mieses, and Marco, 10; Janowski and Showalter, 9.

Hud the first Draw counted, however, things might have been somewhat different, *i.e.:*

Lasker, 14; Pillsbury and Burn, 12; Marshall, 11½; Maroczy, 11; Marco and Tschigorin, 10; Showalter and Schlechter, 9½; Mieses and Janowski, 8½.

Scores of the nine prize-winners among themselves:

Lasker, 6½; Marshall, 6; Pillsbury, 5; Maroczy and Burn, 4; Tschigorin, 3½; Schlechter, 3; Mieses and Marco, 2.

Scores of the nine prize-winners among themselves in the light of the first Draw counting:

Lasker and Marshall, 6; Burn, 5; Pillsbury, 4½; Maroczy, 4; Schlechter, 3½; Tschigorin, 3; Mieses and Marco, 2.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

Vienna Opening.

MIESES. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	MIESES. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Q x B	Q—K 2
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 P—Q R 4	P—B 3
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	15 Kt—B 3	P—Kt 3
4 P—Q 3	B—B 4	16 P x B P	Q x P
5 P—B 4	P—Q 3	17 B—Kt 5	Q—Kt 2
6 P—B 5	Kt—Q R 4	18 P—B 6	Q—K B 2
7 Q—B 3	P—B 3	19 CastlesQR	P—K R 3
8 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Q 2	20 R x P	Q—B 2
9 P—Kt 5	Kt x B	21 P—B 7 ch	K x P
10 P x Kt	Kt—Kt 3	22 Kt x P ch	K—Kt sq
11 P—Kt 3	B—Kt 5	23 R—Q 8 ch	Resigns.
12 P—Q R 3	B x Kt ch		

Scotch Gambit.

MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 Kt—K 5 ch	K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 R—R sq	B—Kt 4
3 P—Q 4	P x P	29 B x B	R P x B
4 B—B 4	B—B 4	30 P—Q B 4	R x Kt
5 Castles	P—Q 3	31 P x B	P x P
6 P—B 3	P—Q 6	32 R x P	K—B 2
7 Q x P	Kt—B 3	33 R-Q B sq	K—K 3
8 P—K 5	P x P	34 P—B 4	P x P *e.p.*
9 Q x Q ch	K x Q	35 P x P	K—Q 3
10 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	36 K—B 2	P—B 4
11 Kt—Kt 5	K—K 2	37 P—B 4	R—K 2
12 Kt x B P	R—B sq	38 R—Kt 3	R—K B 2
13 P—Kt 5	R x Kt	39 R—K B 3	P—Q Kt 4
14 B—R 3 ch	K—K sq	40 P—B 5	P—B 5
15 P x Kt	P x P	41 R—K sq	R—R 2
16 B x R ch	K x B	42 R—K 6 ch	K—B 4
17 Kt—Q 2	B—R 3	43 K—K 2	P—Kt 5
18 K R-K sq	R—K sq	44 P—B 6	P x P
19 Kt—K 4	B—Q 6	45 R—B 5	R—R 7 ch
20 Kt—B 5	B—Kt 4	46 K—B sq	P—Kt 6
21 Q R-Q sq	B—B 5	47 R—K 8	P—B 6
22 Kt—Q 7	P—K 5	48 R—B 8 ch	K—Q 5
23 B—B 5	Kt—Q 4	49 R x Kt ch	K x R
24 B—Q 4	B x R P	50 R x P	R—R 8 ch
25 R—Q 2	B—Kt 6	51 Resigns.	
26 R—Kt 2	B—R 5		

Marshall had a fine game up to this point. This is really the critical move, and he should have played (25) Kt—K 5 ch.

Blindfold Playing.

We take the following extracts from a very interesting article in *The Birmingham* (Eng.) *Weekly Mercury:*

"We warmly congratulate America on having attained a degree of excellence in blindfold Chess which far surpasses the best that has been done before. The epochs of Chess are largely with the New World. Morphy was an epoch-maker as an unseeing player, as well as in his major capacity of unapproachable classic. And now Pillsbury has created a new record, and one that will not soon be broken. Our own Blackburne has for a whole generation enjoyed a reputation of being the best unseeing player the world ever saw. His record stands at fifteen; Zukertort's stood at sixteen; Pillsbury, as noted above, achieved seventeen at a sitting, and not at two consecutive sittings, as was the case with Zukertort. Years ago Mr. Blackburne told us that he had offered to play forty games concurrently and without sight of boards and men. This was at Baden-Baden, in 1870. It is to be regretted that this offer was not accepted. And tho our Blackburne offered to play forty, he never did play more than fifteen, so that Pillsbury's sweet seventeen and actual *bona-fide* twenty are feats which leave him decidedly in the rear. Speaking with Steinitz on the subject of unseeing Chess, we were interested to learn his opinion on the matter of additional games. He said: 'I am disposed to think that each additional game increases the difficulty in geometrical progression,' the objection to which is that if it were so, the difficulty of playing more than ten or twelve games would seem to rise to the impossible. Whether we accept the opinion of Steinitz or not, we hardly know what to say of Pillsbury's achievement. There are no words for it; language is inadequate."

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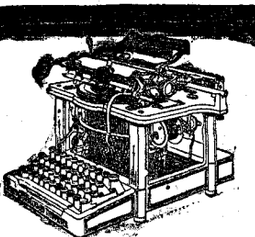

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